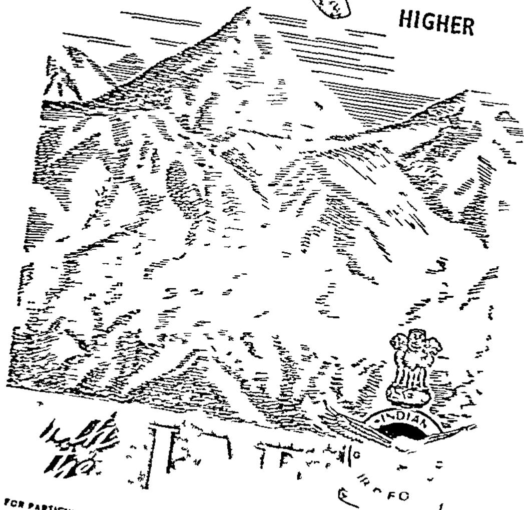
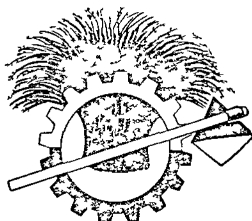
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August 15 1955

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Preface

The Eighth Year *outlines the more important achievements of the Central and State Governments between April* 1954 *and March* 1955 *The first part deals with the activities of the Centre and the second with those of the States*

A number of schemes and projects started under the Five Year Plan have already begun to bear fruit and the completion of others is within sight

The activities of the Centre have been grouped under four heads social economic internal and external The scope of the publication being large the subjects have of necessity had to be treated briefly

Contents

CENTRE

THE STATES

THE CENTRE

1 SOCIAL

EDUCATION

DEVELOPMENT OF HINDI

During the year the Hindi Shiksha Committee has been reconstituted to include the nominees of all non-Hindi speaking States and the representatives of some of the Hindi States and organisations in the country An *ad hoc* scheme for the propagation of Hindi is being implemented in the South through the *Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha* of Madras There is a proposal to give in 1955-56 a number of scholarships to students of non Hindi areas for higher studies in Hindi An advanced course in Hindi will also be introduced for non Hindi speaking Central Government servants The Nagari Pracharani Sabha of Banaras is bringing out a revised edition of the Standard Hindi Dictionary and cheap editions of Hindi classics for which a sum of Rs 1,25 000 has been sanctioned

The first volume of a Peoples Encyclopaedia in Hindi has been prepared and is in the press now while the work of compiling scientific and technical terminology in Hindi is progressing satisfactorily

A sum of Rs 2 00,500 is proposed to be spent in 1955-56 for the propagation and development of Hindi. It may be remembered that Rs 8 lakh have already been earmarked for Hindi in the first Five Year Plan.

In the budget for 1955 56 the Ministry of Education made an allotment of Rs 2 5 crore for the States towards the expansion of basic education Already it has given the States every assistance to open a number of basic and social education centres in certain selected areas for the improvement of their quality

The programme for expansion in this connection includes the opening of new basic training colleges the conversion of the existing training institutions into basic ones the establishment of new basic schools the training of craft teachers the preparation of aids for teaching in basic schools etc

Meanwhile some 175 pamphlets on social education have been brought out and the Ministry has started a scheme whereby prizes will be given to writers of outstanding books in order to encourage good literature for children and adults During the year 35 books for neo-literates in various languages received prizes and the Ministry spent Rs 57 500 on literature for children and adults A research project has been undertaken in vocabulary and reading matter for adults

In order to train promising writers in the preparation of suitable reading matter for neo literates a literary workshop for Eastern India the fourth in the series was organised at Santiniketan between June 7 and July 6 1954 by the Government of India in co-operation with the Ford Foundation A popular encyclopaedia for neo literates and adults called Gyan Ganga is under preparation This is likely to run into several volumes

AUDIO-VISUAL AIDS

A two month seminar on audio-visual education was held in May July 1954 in Delhi The object was to

train nominees of the States who were associated with the organisation and planning of audio visual education in the States At the same time the National Board of Audio Visual Education was reconstituted With a view to encouraging the manufacture of projection equipment in the country the Central Institute of Education has produced the model of a 16 mm filmstrip projector which is made entirely at Delhi with locally available materials including the lens

SECONDARY EDUCATION

At a conference held in January 1955 the Vice-Chancellors and Chairmen of the Boards of Secondary Education in the States agreed to remodel the system of secondary education and make it a self contained and complete stage of education for boys and girls up to the age of 17 plus to be followed by a three year degree course at the University

The Government of India have initiated a scheme whereby 500 multi purpose schools will be established as recommended by the Secondary Education Commission Meanwhile crafts have been introduced in 2 000 middle schools greater opportunities provided for the training of teachers and the library equipment in 2 000 schools i e 500 multi purpose and 1 500 ordinary high schools up-graded

The active co operation of the teachers is essential for the success of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission and of the Secondary Education International Team The Headmasters Seminars held in 1954 55 in different parts of the country at the instance of the Government of India in co-operation with the Ford Foundation were designed to serve this purpose

In May 1954 the Central Bureau of Text book Research was set up at the Central Institute of Education in Delhi to bring about improvement in the school text books

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

The Central Education and Vocational Guidance Bureau was also set up in the past year Ten State Governments have also decided to create similar bureaus in compliance with the Ministry s request They will give educational and vocational guidance and compile information about the occupational and training facilities open to students

UNIVERSITY AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The recommendation of the University Grants Com mission about rai ing the scale of pay of Lecturers to Rs 250 500 and that of Professors to Rs 800 1 250 has been accepted

The All India Council for Technical Education appointed a Special Committee to formulate detailed proposals for technical education in the second Five Year Plan Decision has been taken to establish a School of Town and Regional Planning at Delhi and four regional schools of printing to train up technicians in that trade The facilities for training and research in engineering and technology have aleady been provided

New post graduate courses have been introduced and under graduate courses expanded in the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur The experimental model wind tunnel has been constructed at the Indian Institute of Science Bangalore and essential equipment installed in its aeronautical engineering department

During the year nearly Rs 429 lakh were recommended as grants for the impovement of 67 technical institutions

SCHOLARSHIPS

There is a proposal to widen the scope of scholarships for children in public schools by including allowances for

One hundred awards were made as in other years under the Central Cultural Scholarships Scheme

During the year a delegation of artists from the Republic of China visited this country while a delegation of Indian artists visited the U S S R An exhibition of Indian Art was sent to certain European and Middle Eastern countries A cultural agreement was also signed between India and Iraq

India participated in all important projects of UNESCO A delegation under the leadership of Dr Radhakrishnan was sent to the Eighth General Conference of UNESCO held at Montevideo in November December 1954 The ninth session will be held at New Delhi at India s invitation

YOUTH WELFARE

In June 1954 a scheme of youth camps came into operation and about 300 camps were held in different part of the country In holding these camps the object is to inculcate self help and dignity of labour so that the young people are encouraged to take part in the building of roads and canals the clearance of slumps the repairing of school buildings etc Grants have been made to educational institutions to provide amenities for students on the condition that the manual labour needed for them is supplied by the students themselves In November 1954 the First Inter University Youth Festival was organised to promote unity among young people

EDUCATION OF THE HANDICAPPED

There was a proposal to convene in the middle of April 1955 a seminar which was to be inaugurated by Miss Helen Keller to consider the education of the blind The training centre for the Adult Blind in Dehra Dun gives vocational training to about 150 adults from all parts of the country In the past year a small workshop was added to this centre

to find employment for a limited number of blind adults who had already been trained in the Centre A small work shop has also been added to the Central Braillee Press in Dehra Dun to manufacture special appliances for the education of the blind

PUBLICATIONS SECTION

The outstanding publications are *Student Indiscipline* in Hindi and English by Prof Humayun Kabir *Seven Years of Freedom* in Hindi and English the *Five Year Plan Schemes of Educational Development Headmasters on Secondary Education Understanding Basic Education* by T S Avinashilingan etc *The Education Quarterly* the official organ of the Ministry has entered its 7th year of publication

The statistical unit of the Ministry continued its annual collection of statistics on education It has published among other things a *Directory of Institutions for Higher Education in India* 1954

HISTORY OF FREEDOM MOVEMENT

The Board of Editors have completed a draft of the first phase of the history of the freedom movement which brings the narration up to 1884 A sum of Rs 1 50 000 was paid to the Board in 1954-55

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY

A special project has been undertaken to excavate the site at Nagarjunakonda The Department also took over the Archaeological Gardens at Agra from the U.P Government.

HEALTH

ALL-INDIA MEDICAL INSTITUTE

It was decided to establish an All India Institute of Medical Sciences in New Delhi at an estimated cost

for contribution to W H O The World Health Organisation has been giving assistance to India by supplying expert technical advisers and field workers as well as equipment for projects connected with malaria control child health, nursing tuberculosis etc In 1954 thirty two fellowships were granted by this body to select candidates for training abroad In the same year it also awarded 32 fellowships

UNICEF

This agency of the United Nations offers help for health programmes for children and for expectant and nursing mothers In 1954 India s contribution to U N I C E F was Rs 15 lakh while U N I C E F s assistance to this country cost the organisation about 3 million dollars in the same period

B C G VACCINATION

So far about 40 million people have been tested and 12 9 million vaccinanted with B C G

INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

In 1954 55 the Government of India paid Rs 18 lakh a grant in-aid to the Indian council of Medical Research for research activities

LEPROSY

A Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute ha been established by the Government of India at Chingleput in Madras The Institute will be administered by a govern ing body The Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput and the Silver Jubilee Children s Clinic at Saidapet will be associated with the Institute Money provided for the control of leprosy in the revised Five Year Plan was raised from Rs 16 lakh to Rs 30 lakh for the Plan period

ALL-INDIA MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE

On August 6 1954 this Institute was opened in Bangalore Besides promoting post graduate studies and research in mental health, it will advise the Governments of India and the States on the organisation of mental health service and act in co-ordination with national and international agencies on mental health On January 3 1955 the course for the Diploma in Psychological Medicine and the training course in Clinical Psychology were started at this Institute with 12 candidates in each

MENTAL DISEASES HOSPITAL RANCHI

This hospital was taken over by the Government of India on June 1 1954. A provision of Rs 15 19 400 was made during 1954-55 to meet the cost of its reorganisation and its normal expenses

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE

The Central Institute for Research on indigenous medicine was established at Jamnagar by the Government of India and Rs 5 lakh provided for it in the budget for 1954-55

Out of Rs 37 5 lakh to be given for research in indigenous and other systems of medicine under the Five Year Plan Rs 15 lakh have been set apart for the Jamnagar Research Institute while the balance is to be paid to various other institutions doing similar research The State Governments came forward with their schemes of research in Ayurveda and grants amounting to Rs 91 070 were sanctioned for some of them.

NATIONAL WATER SUPPLY

A national water supply and drainage scheme was undertaken by the Ministry of Health Accordingly loans

as interim compensation besides Rs 5 09 lakh offered to another 202 inmates

Of the 42 237 displaced persons living in the Homes and Infirmaries in the Eastern region 38 926 were in West Bengal There were 1 430 displaced persons in Assam 1 502 in Tripura 647 in Bihar and 182 in Uttar Pradesh Apart from training in spinning weaving tailoring paddy husking dyeing printing pottery making bakery etc provision was made for the education of the inmates

As the number of persons accommodated in the Homes was disproportionately large in the Eastern zone the Eastern Zone Rehabilitation Ministers Conference held in Calcutta in November 1954 suggested that (i) the schemes for setting up Homes and Infirmaries should be formulated and provision made for training equipment etc (ii) vacant buildings or tenements should be utilised for setting up Homes and Infirmaries as also new buildings (iii) after screening the persons in Home and Infirmaries might be divided into four categories viz (1) aged and infirm (2) partially employable (3) fully employable and (4) children

Furthermore one Home might be set aside in West Bengal for training women as village level workers for Community Projects and National Extension Service In addition a suitable quota might be reserved for women from Homes in each State

As a re ult of a conference between the Union Minister for Rehabilitation and social workers from different States in the Eastern zone it was suggested that (i) the age for admission of the old and infirm be fixed at 60 for men and 55 for women (ii) small Homes to be set up at religious places in U P and Orissa (iii) a three years course be prescribed for imparting general education to women suitable for full rehabilitation (iv) boys living in Homes for women to be diverted to the Boys Homes on

attaining the age of 12 and given proper education and training and (v) marriage allowance to be raised from Rs 60 to Rs 200

The maintenance allowance scheme continued during 1954-55 and up to December 1954 Rs 1 35 crore were spent. Of the 10 410 applications received for payment of compensation from the recipients of maintenance allowance up to July 31 1953 9 457 were disposed of by December 1954

For 1954 55 Rs 14 5 lakh were also provided for displaced T B patients namely Rs 8 lakh for the Western zone and Rs 6 5 lakh for the Eastern zone

RESETTLEMENT

Out of the total population of 7,295 870 persons 3,348 714 were in villages and 3 947 156 in towns Of the former 1 406 865 were in the States of the Eastern zone (Andaman and Nicobar Islands Assam Bihar Chandernagore Orissa Manipur Sikkim Tripura and West Bengal) and 1 941 849 in other States Of the persons in urban area * 1 169 113 were in the States of the Eastern zone and 2 778 043 in other States

Under the quasi permanent land allotment scheme 4 75 lakh allottees were given evacuee agricultural lands in the Punjab and PEPSU in addition to 33 000 families of non land owning agriculturists settled as tenants at will. Also 57 800 displaced agriculturist families were settled on a temporary basis on evacuee and Government owned land in other States By the end of 1954 55 the Government had spent Rs 8 44 crore in assisting those settled on land.

The main reasons impeding the speedy progress of rehabilitation in the Eastern zone were the paucity of suitable land and the disinclination of the displaced persons to set-

* The record of 111 536 persons in the Punjab was destroyed owing to fire in the Tabulation Office Jullundur

tl in States other than West Bengal Under the existing laws the acquisition of land for rehabilitation was also rendered costly and difficult by the adverse decision of the Courts of Law To get over the difficulty an amendment to Article 31 of the Constitution was made The recent heavy desertions from the colonie in Bihar and Orissa and their return to West Bengal further complicated the problem

Efforts were made to find fresh land bv reclamat on of ubmarginal land and to secure surplus land by negotiation The question of utilising the available evacuee property in the Eastern zone on a long term basis for the settlement of di placed per ons was also considered

Almost all cultivable land has been brought under the plough and 62 000 more families were ettled in the rural areas in addition to about 3 54 lakh famil es so far settled in the Eastern region on land in other avocations and loans amounting to Rs 13 92 crore were advanced to them

It is e timated that Rs 58 crore would have been pent on housing schemes for displaced per ons from West Pak stan by March 1955 Altogether provision has so far been made for 2 lakhs of residential units of which about 155 000 have been constructed or are under construction through Government agency and the remaining 45 000 by the dis placed persons themselves or through co-operative soc eties with financial a istance from the Government

A beginning was made during 1954 55 for finding ac commodation for about 12 lakhs of people living in evacuee hou es Applications were invited from about 2 ,00 per son in Delhi and the Punjab with verified claims and the co operative societies registered in States up to December 31 1953 for the advance of house building loans

For the displaced person from East Pakistan 289 229 hou es have o far been constructed by di placed persons

TRAINING

Under the various schemes for training displaced persons in different vocations and crafts for earning a living, 70 000 from West Pakistan and 20 000 from East Pakistan have so far been trained A further batch of 9 000 from West Pakistan and 4 000 from East Pakistan was under training in December 1954

LOANS

The total amount of loans advanced under the various schemes is Rs 55 91 crore Besides the RFA sanctioned up to December 31 1954 Rs 8 89 crore

Up to the end of 1954 55 Rs 13 78 crore had been advanced as loans to State Governments in the Western region Up to December 1954 Rs 11 18 crore were paid to about 1 68 lakh displaced persons from West Pakistan In the Eastern zone so far 72 230 families have been rehabilitated in urban areas at a cost of about Rs 9 04 crore

An important decision taken during 1954-55 was the total remission of loans of Rs 300 or less given to displaced persons from West Pakistan who had no verified claims under the Displaced Persons (Claims Act 1950) Displaced persons having verified claims under the Act or the corresponding Ordinance and Act of 1954 were not covered by this decision

The question of further grant of urban loans to displaced persons from West Pakistan was considered at the Srinagar Conference and a number of important decisions were taken

No applications for loans were entertained by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration after September 30 1951 From August 1 1954 however applications for such

loans were received from displaced persons from East Pakistan who migrated to India on or after January 1 1951 and also from those who migrated during 1950

Of 77 643 applications received up to December 1954, 65 739 had been disposed of and Rs 12 73 crore sanctioned as loans to displaced persons both from West and East Pakistan Of this Rs 9.25 crore had been paid. The period of repayment of loans which was 10 years previously was increased to 15 years.

EDUCATION

The scheme for giving assistance to displaced students through concessions and grants continued during 1954-55

To inculcate a spirit of discipline amongst displaced students physical training was introduced as an experimental measure in the schools in and around Delhi Later it was extended to educational institutions in Bombay Rajpura and Faridabad townships and the Punjab A sum of Rs one lakh was provided during 1954-55 for this purpose

Disrupted educational institutions in Western region were given ad hoc grants on the understanding that these would be set off against the compensation for their claims In accordance with the provisions of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act of 1954 no compensation was paid for claims for property held in trust for public purposes of a religious or a charitable nature As the property left behind by disrupted educational institutions fell under this category it was decided to pay grants-in-aid to these institutions on merit, irrespective of whether they had verified claims or not. A sum of Rs 1 007 000 was thus paid to disrupted and non-disrupted institutions in the Western region during 1954-55

In the Eastern region, 1,208 primary schools were opened where 155 407 students received education. The

amount spent on them so far is Rs 13 009 628 Recently a scheme costing Rs 31 lakh was sanctioned for the construction of buildings for 500 primary and 10 secondary schools

NEGOTIATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

Owing to the continued stalemate on the question of evacuee immovable property it was decided in May 1954 to acquire rights title and interests of evacuee owners in their properties in India and to utilise them for giving part compensation to displaced persons In the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act of 1954 it was therefore provided that, subject to an agreement with Pakistan the Government of India would pay compensation to evacuee owners for the property left by them in India

In order to facilitate the removal of personal and household belongings of evacuees with friends and relations the period of six months under the Movable Property Agreement of 1953 was extended up to June 30 1955 Some progress was also made in the verification of claims for the transfer of Post Office Saving Bank Accounts and National Saving Certificates left in Pakistan Up to December 1954, verified claims to the extent of Rs 122 397 8-11 were received from Pakistan

The Transfer of Evacuee Deposits Act (Act 15 of 1954) which provided for the transfer of evacuee deposits came into force in March 1954

On the suggestion of the Pakistan Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation a Secretariat Level Conference between the representatives of the two Governments was held at Karachi in March 1955 The discussions covered a wide range of subjects such as the restoration of personal and household property disposal of trade goods release of shares securities debentures and insurance policies,

transfer of postal certificates and saving bank accounts, etc. The financial items discussed included the verification of claims by the Central Claims Organisation, payment of postal life insurance policies, political pensions and full or part-earned pensions, settlement of claims of contractors and Provident Funds etc. The progress of exchange of revenue records of evacuees from both agreed and non agreed areas was also reviewed. Agreement was reached on many of these items and target dates were fixed for their implementation.

CLAIMS

As a few thousand claims remained unverified and some revisions left undecided, a Supplementary Claims Act was enacted in March, 1954. The verified claims have been sorted and analysed after preparing mechanically punched cards.

As the negotiations with Pakistan regarding the conflicting claims of displaced persons from the two countries bore no result, a beginning was made with the payment of compensation based on the claims verified under the Claims Act. Meanwhile the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act was enacted in October 1954. The Act empowered the Central Government to acquire evacuee property for the relief and rehabilitation of and compensation to displaced persons.

EXPENDITURE

By the end of 1954-55 a sum of Rs 223.6[illegible] crore had been spent on displaced persons from West Pakistan and East Pakistan since 1947. This includes Rs. 9[illegible].91 crore in the form of grants, Rs. [illegible]0.75 crore as loans and Rs. 72.21 crore for housing. The R[illegible]A gave Rs 9.[illegible] crore in the form of loans.

LEGISLATION

The Minimum Wages Act was amended in 1954 so as to extend the date to December 31 1954 by which time the Governments were required to fix minimum wages for the employments referred to in Parts I and II of the Schedule to the Act and to empower them to exempt certain classes of employees conditionally from the provisions of the Act The Factories Act was also amended in order to remove certain practical difficulties in the administration of the Act as well as to make its provisions conform to the I L O conventions with regard to the employment of young persons and women

IMPLEMENTATION OF LABOUR LAWS

Some sections of the Plantations Labour Act 1951 relating to the provision of drinking water leave with wages etc were brought into force on April 1 1954 Model rules under the Act have also been finalised and sent to the State Governments for adoption Tea garden workers in the Assam Valley and West Bengal but not in Cachar have had their wage cuts restored

It was agreed at the Labour Ministers Conference held in November 1954 that the factory inspection staff should be strengthened The Central Government have proposed to draw up tripartite agreements on the standards of compliance with the provisions of the Factories Act of 1948 in certain elected industries In the first instance the question of drawing up such an agreement has been taken up in regard to the cement industry

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Judging from the number of man days lost namely 28 83 510 days from January to October 1954 as compared with 25 62 045 days in the corresponding period of the previous year through the stoppage of work there was a slight

setback in the relations between labour and management. In August 1954 the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal on the Shastri Award was modified in certain respects by the Government An enquiry was also instituted to assess more fully the probable effects of the decisions of the Tribunal and the modification thereof by the Government.

In 1954 there were 28 industrial disputes as against 18 in 1953 in the industrial undertakings controlled by the Centre They were referred to the Standing Tribunals at Calcutta and Dharbad for adjudication Ten other disputes as against 12 in 1953 were referred to the State Government Tribunals *The Labour Appellate Tribunal* at Calcutta and its branches at Lucknow and Bombay disposed of 790 appeals and 1948 applications during January to November 1954 The number of appeals and applications still pending at the end of November was 1 550 and 1 540 respectively The Government have increased the number of benches for expeditious disposal.

Prosecution has been ordered against 8 manganese mines for the non payment of retrenchment benefits under Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947

In 1954-55 more than 650 Works Committees were actively functioning in the Central sphere with a view to promoting co-operation between the employer and the employee Accident Prevention Committee also helped in reducing wastage of human material and working days

TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT

On the recommendations of the Shiva Rao Committee it has been decided to maintain a National Employment Service on a permanent basis The Centre and the States will collaborate in the matter the former laying down policies and standards and the latter carrying out the day to day administration Similarly with regard to the voca

tional and technical training al o the Centre will lay down broad policies and co ordinate and develop training facilities while the States will be given the responsibility of administration It has been decided to set up an advisory body called the National Trades Certificates Board in order to establish co ordination between the various training programmes in the country

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The number of employment exchanges was increased to 128 in 1954 Thirty mobile employment exchanges continued to work and benefited 847 people per month on an average Since 1947 2 23 111 di placed persons have been given employment of which 10 044 were found employment in 1954 In the same period 24 616 people from the scheduled castes and 3 277 of the scheduled tribes secured jobs Also 4 441 employees retrenched from Central service and 5 843 from the service of State Governments were found employment through the exchanges during the year Neverthele s there still remained 6 09 780 cases needing a sistance in respect of employment at the end of the year

TRAINING CENTRES

The total number of training centres wa reduced to 55 in 1954 four having been clo ed down Three of these training centres are exclusively for women The training given concerns 28 technical and 20 vocational trades

LABOUR WELFARE

The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund spent R 93 lakh on general welfare of which Rs 36 lakh were spent on housing schemes The Central hospital at Asan ol is practically complete At the Pendra Road sanatorium the number of beds increased from 4 to 6 In addition 5 beds were reserved at the Government T B sanatorium at Chhindwara Various ho pitals and dispensaries were

supplied with X ray plants and ambulance vans while a well equipped rehabilitation centre was opened for disabled miners at the central hospital Dhanbad It has been arranged that the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund would pay for the free supply of artificial limbs to six disabled workers every year Anti malaria operations were carried out in most of the coal fields by which about 8 lakh people benefited Thirty one women s welfare centres 30 adult education centres and 17 children s parks have been opened so far The construction of 40 houses was nearly completed a the Kurasia colliery in Madhya Pradesh

Sanction was given during the year to build two regional hospitals at Jamai in the Pench Valley coal field and Dhanpur in Vindhya Pradesh. The Asansol and the Jharia Mines Boards of Health were each given Rs 50 000 to maintain a maternity and child welfare centre Five new miners institutes and three new women s welfare centres were also sanctioned Money was al o sanctioned to set up libraries in all the 42 adult education centres and to procure three sets of portable drama equipment and two projectors for the recreation of coal miners A grant in aid of Rs 15 lakh and a loan of Rs 30 lakh were given to the Jharia Mines Board as part of the programme to increa e and improve water supply in the coal fields A subsidy of Rs 2 96 249/3/ was also given to build 415 houses

MICA MINES

At Karma a 30 bed Central hospital was opened in Bihar and Andhra anti malarial operations were continued the supply of mid day meals the free distribution of books slates and stationery articles and scholarships to children of the mica miners in Andhra were continued at Kalichedu a Community Centre was established for the labourers where training in pinning carpentry tape weaving stitching and embroidery is being given In 1954 the following welfare schemes were sanctioned a B type labour welfare centre at Sardargarh in Rajasthan two C class centres with

tional and technical training al o the Centre will lay down broad policies and co ordinate and develop training facilities while the States will be given the responsibility of administration It has been decided to set up an advisory body called the National Trades Certificates Board in order to e tabli h co ordination between the various training programmes in the country

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Customs and Union Excise Laws It co-ordinates the [illegible] of instructions and orders for the proper administration of the income tax and has original and appellate functions under the Income Tax Act It has also the authority to hear appeals concerning the valuation of property and to determine liabilities under the Estate Duty Act. Furthermore it may refer to the High Court any point of law arising from its appellate orders

INCOME TAX

During the year the Supreme Court gave its [illegible] that the Income Tax Investigation Commission [illegible] 1947 could not proceed under Section 5(4) [illegible] Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) [illegible] which has now been declared void Sec 5(1) [illegible] operative since the time limit for referring a case [illegible] Commission under the Section expired at the end [illegible] 1948 The Commission is accordingly being [illegible] At the time of judgement the Commission had the [illegible] in hand

		Section 5(1)	[illegible]
(a)	Number of cases referred	1 312	[illegible]
(b)	Number of cases *disposed of*	823	[illegible]
(c)	Balance pending for disposal	489	[illegible]
(d)	Amount of tax involved in respect of cases under (b)	Rs 20 23 lakh	[illegible]
(e)	Amount collected	Rs 7 51 lakh	[illegible]

An Ordinance (No 8 1954) was promu[illegible] ing the Income Tax officers to take act[illegible] pending—369 in all—under Section 5(4) [illegible] cealment amounted to Rs 1 00 000 or abo[illegible] September 1 1939 to March 31 1946

In October 1954 another judgment of the Supreme Court held that the cases referred to the Commission under Section 5(1) and still pending with it on July 17 1954 could not be proceeded with such cases numbering about 480 at the time Thus the two categories of the pending cases came to more than 800 and these have now to be dealt with under the provisions of the Ordinance 8 1954 which has amended Section 34 of the Indian Income-Tax Act 1922 These cases are being reviewed and assessment proceedings initiated where necessary

ESTATE DUTY

Six officers sent to the U K for training in estate duty work have returned Special estate duty circles have now been created in Ahmedabad Bombay Calcutta Delhi, Kanpur and Madras A panel of valuers has been drawn up and the necessary administrative machinery set up In this connection two pamphlets have been issued explaining the complicated provisions of the Act

UNION EXCISE

To relieve the consequences of the slump in the tobacco market a 25 per cent reduction of the duty on some varieties of tobacco and a reduction on certain conditions from Re 1 to annas nine per lb on certain specified low grades of flue cured tobacco were effected from April 10 1954 Small scale manufacturers of matches were also given tariff concessions During the year excise duties were imposed again on artificial silk cement soap and footwear

The recommendations of the Expert Committee on Excise in respect of industries dealing with spirituous medicinal and toilet preparations formed the basis of the Medicinal and Toilet Preparations (Excise Duties) Bill 1954 which was introduced in the Lok Sabha on September 16 1954

CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIVISION

A technical cell and a special finance section were formed in the Ministry of Finance They will scrutinise expeditiously the irrigation and power projects to be included in the second Five Year Plan the working estimates of the centrally controlled current projects and the flood control schemes of the State Governments Enhanced financial powers have also been delegated to the administrative Ministries in order to expedite the implementation of the schemes undertaken in the Five Year Plan

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE DIVISION

New measures for the modernising re equipping and improving the fighting efficiency of the defence forces have been examined and made possible largely by effecting economy in various directions A number of Codes and Manuals have been revised and published during the year

DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS

This department is made up of four divisions dealing with

1 The Budget
2 Internal Finance
3 Planning
4 External Finance

BUDGET DIVISION

It prepares the Central budget excluding the railway budget It prepares the ways and means estimates raises public loans administers the public debt and borrowing by the State governments It is also responsible among other things for the small savings movement and the women s savings campaign

The Taxation Enquiry Commission submitted its report on November 30 1954 and its recommendations are being reviewed and considered

A National Plan Loan was floated in 1954 in order among other things to help the execution of the development schemes under the National Plan The response to the loan which was kept open from April 19 to September 15 1954 was satisfactory and reached a total sum of Rs 158 crore A new serie of ten year savings certificates—called the Ten Year National Plan Certificates—were issued for the small savers particularly in the rural areas A new type of investment called the 15 Year Annuity Certificates wa also introduced during the year

INTERNAL FINANCE DIVISION

High denominational notes for Rs 1 000 Rs 5 000 and Rs 10 000 were re introduced during 1954 To meet the requirements of bank notes and other security papers for which the paper used came from abroad it has been decided to set up a fully equipped security paper mill in India at a cost of Rs 2½ crore

The Reserve Bank has meanwhile laid down and circularised detailed procedure relating to medium term loans for agriculturists at concessional rate

The Government have announced their acceptance in principle of a major recommendation of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee concerning the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank

The rate of interest has been reduced on all loans granted or to be granted by the Rehabilitation Finance Administration which disposed of 6,719 out of the 65 743 applications received by December 31 1954

CONTROL OF CAPITAL ISSUES

In 1954 267 cases asking for the issue of capital amounting to about Rs 117 crore were disposed of 140 applications

for capital aggregating Rs 93 9 crore were sanctioned for industrial companies and 16 applications for Rs 3 8 crore were refused Of the applications from non industrial companies 80 involving a total issue of Rs 16 7 crore were sanctioned and 31 for Rs 2 3 crore refused The refusals related mainly to applications for the issue of bonus shares In all 119 applications involving an investment of foreign capital to the tune of Rs 29 1 crore in companies registered in this country were disposed of in the year Of these 103 involving foreign capital of the value of Rs 28 9 crore were approved and 11 involving Rs 0 2 crore were refused

PLANNING DIVISION

During the year important work in this Division related mainly to the unemployment problem A new programme has been sanctioned to expand the power facilities in urban and semi urban areas in order to increase employment Special programmes relating to coloni ation water supply and irrigation have been approved in certain States such as Uttar Pradesh and Travancore-Cochin in order to reliev unemployment Special suveys have also been undertaken in various centres to determine the incidence of unemploy ment

EXTERNAL FINANCE DIVISION

This Division deals with all aspects of India s financial and economic relations with foreign countries

The ban on the import of Burma currency notes into India has been lifted in order to remove the difficulties of the traders on the Indo-Burma border Burma currency notes can now be brought to India without any limit

The 9th annual meetings of the Boards of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development were held at Washington in September 1954 An Indian delegation, led by the Finance Minister attended these meetings

During 1948 and 1949 this country purchased $ 100 million from the International Monetary Fund in exchange for rupees in order to meet her balance of payment deficit. It was expected that before the end of the financial year 1954 55 our currency would be re purchased from the Fund to the extent of $ 72 4 million including the re purchase of $ 26 22 million made in the last financial year

Further progress was made in the talks with the International Bank for assistance in the form of a loan for the Trombay Thermal Power Project and the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project in Bombay State The International Bank sanctioned a loan of $ 16 20 million in November 1954 for the Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company Limited the Andhra Power Supply Company Limited and the Tata Power Company Limited for the Trombay Project This loan has been guaranteed by the Government of India

The International Bank has also approved a loan which has been guaranteed by the Government of India of $ 10 million to the newly created Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India The Corporation is a privately owned and managed joint stock company with an authorised capital of Rs 25 crore and a subscribed capital of Rs 5 crore The Government of India will advance to the Corporation a sum of Rs 7½ crore from the funds placed at their disposal under agreements with the U S Government This Corporation is designed to promote industrial enterprise in the private sector

As for foreign aid the U S Government agreed to provide in 1954 $ 75 5 million to implement the Indo U S Technical Co operation Agreement of 1952 Of this amount $ 60 5 million will be set apart for development assistance and the balance for technical assistance The development assistance will thus be utilised for the procurement of additional rolling stock wheat cotton iron and steel and DDT The funds for technical assistance on the other hand

are meant for the equipment required for agriculture health and education

Under the Colombo Plan the Government of Canada have agreed to contribute $ 13 million while the share of the Government of Australia will be £2 5 million and that of the New Zealand Government £250 000 to meet the cost of India s development programme The funds made available in this way will be utilised for the purchase of locomotives small thermal sets diesel rail cars railway wagons equipment for All India Radio and for the dairy schemes

The Ford Foundation will grant a sum of $ 1 1 million for the training of artisans the survey of markets for small engineering industries the training of administrative personnel for the Community Projects Administration fo the expansion of the village development programme etc

India agreed to provide Rs 2 crore to Nepal for minor irrigation roads etc India also gave technical aid under the Colombo Plan to countries of South and South East Asia by lending the services of 13 Indian experts and giving training facilities in India to 313 nationals of those countries Technical assistance from the U S S R is available now through the United Nations Expanded Programme of Technical A sistance

NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY ORGANISATION

In April 1954 the 7th round of survey was completed and the 8th began This Organisat on collects statistical data on a sample basis in the various ectors of the national economy The scope of this survey in 1954 extended to land holdings household indebtedness farming practices peak periods in agricutlural work man power utilisation in the rural sector etc

The socio economic survey of the Faridabad township

was completed in May 1954 Additional surveys undertaken and continued were

1 The Savers Preference Survey
2 The sample survey of manufacturing industries for the calendar year 1953,
3 The socio-economic survey in Chittaranjan

IRRIGATION AND POWER

During 1954 55 the Ministry was strengthened and re organised in order to cope with the increasing tempo of work on the river valley projects Thus a Deputy Secre tary two Under Secretaries and ancillary staff were appointed for four new sections

FLOOD CONTROL

The unprecedented floods in 1954 caused extensive damage to life property and communications particularly in the north eastern region The Government decided to tackle this problem in conjunction with the States Accord ingly the States affected set up Flood Control Boards to formulate schemes in their areas A Central Flood Control Board including Ministers from States and the Centre was also constituted to con ider these schemes and draw up a national flood control programme At the same time to assist this Board in technical matters River Commis ions were set up for the Ganga and Brahmaputra basins and for the north western region covering Punjab Pepsu and Jammu and Ka hmir

Extensive investigations were also undertaken for the Himalayan rivers Negotiations were in progress with Nepal Bhutan Sikkim and Tibet (China) for the collec tion of data in the upper reaches of the rivers Meanwhile plans were drawn up for town protection works in Assam West Bengal North Bihar and U P and the work taken in hand

INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

The Chairman and the Director Central Water and Power Commis ion visited China early in May 1954 to study flood control measures in the Yellow Yangtse river basin which presents problems similar to those found on the Kosi Delegations also went to the Second Congress on International Commi sion on Irrigation and Drainage held at Algiers to the Regional Conference on Water Resources Development held at Tokyo and to the 21st Congress on Large Dams and the Coastal Engineering Congress held in Grenoble

CENTRAL WATER AND POWER COMMISSION

Water Wing

The Commission was strengthened and reorganised in order to deal with the additional work connected with flood control the drawing up of specifications of plant and machinery for the river valley projects and their standardisation the supervision of technical training centres etc

Apart from the basic work relating to the development of the river valleys irrigation hydro electric power and navigation the Commission scrutinised 26 projects included in the first Five Year Plan and 24 projects proposed for the second Five Year Plan Meanwhile irrigation statistics are being collected from 1939 onwards to enable the publication of triennial reviews Existing schemes for the supply of drinking water in a number of cities and towns are also being examined to suggest improvements to meet the increased demand Finally a programme was drawn up for the assessment of irrigation potential in the various regions of India and work taken in hand in certain basins

A monthly journal entitled *Bhagirath* is being brought out giving information on the scope programme and progress of the river valley projects under execution and the extent of the benefits to be derived from them

The Central Water Power Research Station at Poona conducted experiments on models and structures of the various projects under execution Among the important ones were the Kosi the Mahanadi and Brahmaputra river models the Gandhisagar Dam and the Kotah Barrage models Experiments were al o carried out on the models of the Kandla and Mangalore ports the Cochin coast the Madras harbour and the Hoogly river

Flood Wing

During 1954 55 a separate Wing was constituted to deal with flood control problems Investigations and surveys on the river basins including serial photographic surveys and levelling were undertaken Three circles were created for this purpose one for the Assam rivers a second for the Ganga basin and a third for the rivers in the Deccan and Central India Designs and drawings of the protection work for Dibrugarh and alignments of embankment for the Kosi were prepared while specification drawings and designs for the Hanumangarh Barrage were in hand

PROJECTS UNDER INVESTIGATION

Ukai Dam Project

Detailed studies were made on the Ukai Project and the first stage of development for the Lower Taoi basin was planned

Barna Project (Bhopal)

A site was located on the Barna river in Bhopal State for the construction of a 123 ft high dam and canals with a gross commanded area of 250 700 acres for irrigation

Kolar Project (Bhopal)

An irrigation *cum* hydro electric project on the Kolar river was examined with a view to irrigate 96 000 acre as well as the plan prepared by the Bhopal Government to generate 15 000 kw of power

Tripura Projects

At the request of the State Government the C W P C agreed to investigate the possibilities of minor irrigation schemes and flood measures on the Haora Gumati Doe Moni and Khatwa rivers

Power Wing

The Commission continued to work on the assessment of the power potential of the country Two volumes dealing with the power potential of the rivers flowing westward from the Western Ghats and the other rivers of South India flowing eastward were completed Revised specifications and designs for the generating plant and equipment for the Gandhisagar Dam Power Station and the Tungabhadra Hydro-electric Project in Hyderabad were prepared Assistance to the Assam Government was continued in connection with the Umtru Project The power projects prepared by the State Governments for the second Five Year Plan were also examined

Satisfactory progress was made on the planning and designing of the Central Steam Power Station for the supply of power to the Kandla port and the adjoining areas in Kutch State A review of the load potentialities of the D V C area wa undertaken and a detailed report prepared

Assistance was given to several State Governments and other authorities in the preparation of power transmission schemes The Commission also undertook the standardisation of transmission and distribution lines for the supply of electricity in rural areas in all States in order to effect economies in the execution of the rural electrification scheme Schemes for the electrification of small towns and rural areas in the various States too received attention and they are expected to cost about Rs 20 crore

The revised estimate for stage I was approved and it would cost Rs 70 78 crore Two schemes for stage II namely for irrigation in the delta and the generation of additional power are under consideration The project will be completed by August 1956 when power and water will be available With the completion of stage I there will be an additional production of 4 5 million maunds of paddy

DAMODAR VALLEY CORPORATION

On the expiry of its first term the Corporation was reconstituted on April 5 1954

WORK COMPLETED

The construction of the Konar Dam was completed except for the erection of the crest gates Water was stored for the first time up to the top of the masonry crest level The storage water will be utilised for the Bokaro Thermal Power Station and for irrigation in the lower valley

Tilaiya

The Tilaiya reservoir was filled for the second year in succession and the generation of hydro electric power for commercial use continued

Maithon

The progress of the Maithon Dam continued to be satisfactory although a delay occurred by a few months in the time schedule owing to the late arrival of plant and spare parts The earth dam was raised to a sufficient height to allow the monsoon flow to be diverted through the spillway channel

Panchet

The work at Panchet Hill made satisfactory progres A steel trestle bridge across the spillwav channel was com

pleted to allow access to the dam during the monsoon period

BARRAGE AND IRRIGATION

The barrage and irrigation project in the lower valley continued to make excellent progress The main barrage is expected to be completed ahead of schedule

ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT

The Bokaro Thermal Power Station and the Tilaiya Hydro-electric Station which was commissioned in 1953 worked satisfactorily during the year The construction of the transmission lines and sub stations was speeded up The extension of the transmission system to Calcutta Gaya Dalmianagar was also undertaken

SOIL CONSERVATION AND REHABILITATION

The soil and water conservation of the Damodar Valley is an integral part of the main cheme Accordingly con servation measures were adopted to improve agriculture and the people s standard of living

The policy of offering land for land to people dis placed by submergence continued The rehabilitation of displaced persons at Bokaro and Tilaiya was completed while that at Konar is almost complete Out of 4 602 families affected by the Maithon reservoir 650 families desired to be resettled and the rest preferred cash com pensation Against the target of 2 500 acres 1 500 acres were reclaimed by June 1956 Out of a total area of 100 000 acres needed about 50 000 acres were acquired the total cash compensation payable being about Rs 5 crore

FUTURE POLICIES AND PROPOSALS

The Corporation decided to undertake a comprehen

the Board s generating plant was 42 072 kw which exceeded the safe generating capacity by 2 072 kw The first block of power amounting to 10 000 kw is expected shortly from Nangal and another block of 10 000 kw towards the end of 1955

In the southern zone the electrification of the Kalkaji and Malaviyanagar colonies and the extension of LT distribution to the village of Julian and Harinagar Ashram were completed In the western zone the electrification of all colonies on Najafgarh Road and in Tilaknagar and West Patelnagar is nearing completion The scheme for the electrification of Gandhinagar Krishnanagar and Azadnagar in the eastern zone will be taken in hand shortly The other colonies electrified were Malkaganj Rupnagar Band Stand area and Shaktinagar

The capacity of several existing sub stations was increased and a few new sub stations were commissioned The total expenditure on capital works amounted to Rs 63 25 lakh

INDO PAKISTAN CANAL WATER DISPUTE

The efforts of the Indus Basin Working Party to prepare an agreed plan for the maximum utilisation of the waters of the Indus system of rivers did not meet with success As further discussions were not likely to prove fruitful the International Bank put forward certain proposals which the Government of India generally accepted but they did not find favour with the Government of Pakistan The talks therefore broke down although the Government of India told the Bank of their readiness to consider new arrangements on the basis of the Bank proposals if Pakistan too accepted them India also offered to enter into an interim agreement to enable developments in both countries to proceed on an agreed schedule as envisaged in the Bank proposals

At the instance of the Bank the two Governments agreed to resume discussions for the purpose of working out a detailed engineering plan for the use of Indus waters taking the division of waters proposed by the Bank as a starting point Discussions were resumed on December 6 1954 in Washington on the basis of new terms of reference proposed by the Bank

TRAINING

In order to meet the shortage of trained engineers for the river valley projects a scheme was sanctioned to train 30 fresh engineering graduates and 15 serving officers from the State Governments on the Hirakud Bhakra and D V C projects and in the C W & P C There is also a proposal to open training centres for operators mechanics and fore men in the operation and maintenance of heavy earth moving equipment used on the river valley projects

COMMUNITY PROJECTS ADMINISTRATION

The Government of India started in October 1952 the Community Development Programme on a pilot scale in 55 project areas covering nearly 25 264 villages with a population of 16 4 million At the same time the Government started another programme known as the National Extension Service

The Five Year Plan has provided Rs 101 crore for the National Extension Service including Community Projects The budget allotments of a Community Development Block is Rs 15 lakh for three years while that for an Extension Block is Rs 7½ lakh for the same period

PRESENT COVERAGE

Since October 1952 when the programme started there have been periodic allotments of community projects and national extension blocks Out of nearly 5½ lakh villages

1,200 blocks comprising 1 20 000 villages with a population of about 80 million are to be covered by the national ex tension service during the first Plan period Of these 700 were to be taken under the intensive community programme and 500 under the extension service

As against this Plan target the coverage made till April 1955 was as follow

Ye r of allotment	No f p o j cts r bl ks l lott d	Approx No f villag s cover d	Approx populati n n m lli
Community Project Blocks			
1952 53	167	25 264	16 4
1953 54	53	7 693	4
*Extension Bloc*k*s*			
1953-54	2o9	31 435	18 7
1954 55	242	24 200	16 0
19oo 56	107	10 700	7 1
Total	828	99 292	62 2

From April 1955 132 extension blocks consisting of 13 200 villages and a population of about 8 7 million have been converted into community development blocks This is the first conversion so far made under the national ex tension service

Thus between the two combined services a little less than a lakh of 5½ villages and over 62 million of about 310 million rural population have been covered under the pro gramme In this way one out of every five villagers is receiving attention Of the e approximately half the popu *lation is receiving attention* under the community pro gramme and the other half under the extension programme

1 Project—3 Blocks 1 Block—100 villages con isting of about 60 to 70 thousand persons

PROGRESS OF WORK

The working of the programme during the last 2½ years shows that progress has been recorded in all spheres of activities both in the community project areas as well as in the exten ion blocks

In the agricultural field apart from the attention that has been given to the improvement of agricultural practices through intensive cultivation methods and provision of better seeds fertilisers and improved implements nearly 4 48 852 acres of land were reclaimed and over 7 50 000 acres of land brought under fruits and vegetables besides bringing 9 95 731 acres of additional land under irrigation

In the sphere of animal husbandry the starting of 738 key village centres and supply of over 3 000 pedigree bulls represent the beginning of a concentrated effort in the project areas towards tackling the most important problem of raising the stock of cattle

The construction of rural latrines constitutes an im portant pha e of development in the villages This along with the construction of over 600 miles of drains in rural areas aims at better environmental sanitation and ultimate ly towards making the village beautiful

The spreading of literacy is another aspect Thus not only new chools are started or the existing ones converted into the basic type with empha is on craft training but a large number of adult education centres have also been opened the respective numbers being 1 789 and 17 165

The formation of peoples organisations particularly at the village level is another important aspect of the com munity programme A large number of village councils and new co operative societies have thus been established

The con truction of roads has evoked perhaps the biggest response from the people During the two years

that the programme was started more than 16 753 miles of roads were constructed in which land and earthwork were contributed almost exclusively by the people

Till March 31 1955 the value of people s contribution in the programme in the form of land cash and labour amounted to Rs 10 21 crore as against a total Government expenditure of about Rs 20 50 crore Thus people s contribution was nearly 50 per cent of the total Government expenditure

PEOPLE S ORGANISATIONS

At the village level the *panchayat* was utilised in the planning and implementation of the programme In areas where such *panchayats* did not exist or were ineffective efforts were made to encourage the growth of *ad hoc* non statutory village development councils called variously as the Gram Vikash Mandals Gram Mangal Samities Gram Seva Sanghams etc Through these bodies effective participation of the people in planning and execution of the programme was secured

Steps were also being taken to improve the availability of credit to the villagers and there has already been a shift of emphasis from creditworthy persons to creditworthy uses for which such loans can be given For many cultivators who normally would not be entitled to such loans on account of their inability to furnish proper securities the new criterion of creditworthy use has helped them in getting loans and increasing their production

VILLAGE LEVEL WORKER

The key functionary in the programme is the multi purpose village level worker The Ministry of Food and Agriculture had established as early as 1952 34 extension training centres in the various States with special financial and technical assistance from the Ford Foundation of the

U S.A To meet the increasing demand for personnel nine additional centres are being opened of which five have already started working There is also a scheme under the Ministry of Food and Agriculture for attaching new wings to 25 of the existing training centres to provide for the training of village blacksmiths carpenters and other craftsmen Moreover women village level workers are also being trained for looking after the specialised needs of the village women

Furthermore officer in charge of a block of 100 villages are also trained for having the necessary reorientation in outlook and approach Thus three centres have been set up by the Government of India at different places in the country for their training In addition there are centres for the training of health personnel run by the State Governments

Apart from these training centres the Community Projects Administration sponsors a series of seminars at the State the project and the regional level in which officials engaged in the programme from the village level upwards participate The officials benefit from mutual discussions and experience and a spirit of comraderie on an all India basis is developed In these seminars non officials are also encouraged to participate

TRAINED PERSONNEL

During the first Five Year Plan the total requirements are of the order of nearly 84 000 persons in various categories In the second Five Year Plan the number is likely to exceed 3½ lakhs Already during the last 2½ year a large number of such personnel have been trained

By March 31 1954 the following specially trained staff worked in the project areas

Village Level Workers	8 687
Social Education Officers	1 218

Block Development Officers	708
Subject matter specialists	
Agricultural Extension Officers	743
Veterinary Doctors	510
Co operative Panchayat Inspectors	582
Overseers (multipurpose)	722
Doctors	510
Sanitary Inspectors	242
Lady Health Visitor	124

FOOD

As against 49 2 million tons in 1952 53 the overall production of cereals in 1953 54 totalled 56 1 million tons the highest figure since independence The area under cultivation also rose to 210 4 million acres which was 7.2 million acre more than in the previous year The targets for production in 1955 56 under the Five Year Plan were surpassed in 1953 54 in the case of rice (27 1 million tons) coarse grains (21 2 million tons) pulses (9 9 million tons) and oilseeds (5 6 million tons) The output of wheat went up to 7 8 million tons exceeding that of the previous year by 0 4 million tons Indeed agricultural production as a whole showed a 13 5 per cent increase in 1953 54 over that of 1949 50 The outturn of cereals however increased by 17 ? per cent oilseeds by 9 per cent and cotton by nearly 50 per cent

The race for self-sufficiency in food has been won controls virtually abolished and rationing completely withdrawn The saving in foreign exchange on food alone was Rs 39 crore as compared with 1952 53 There was also a record production of rice in the country Quality rice was exported to some countries Indeed bumper crops have necessitated Government action for the benefit of the cultivator to check sharp fall in prices At the end of 1953 54 the reserve tocks of food mainly rice stood at 16 lakh tons

COTTON AND JUTE

The yield of cotton went up to 39 4 lakh bale an increase of 10 lakh bales over that of 1951 the first year of the cotton development programme The forecast for the coming year is even more encouraging

The production of jute however came down to 31 3 lakh bales nearly 15 lakh bales less than in 1952 53 The jute development programme for 1954 55 included the digging of 2 410 new retting tanks the resuscitation of 1 270 old ones and the free distribution of 1 000 pieces of seed drills and wheel hoes in each of the five jute growing States A survey was carried out in Assam to find out areas suitable for the cultivation of good quality jute

SUGAR

Sugar production fell from 13 lakh tons in 1952 53 to 10 01 lakh tons this year owing to the lower yield of sugar cane which was due to unfavourable weather Consumption however went up and 8 lakh tons of sugar had to be imported In order to increase the production of sugar the price of sugarcane was fixed at the level of 1952 53 At the same time the installed capacity of the industry was raised from 15 to 20 lakh tons and un uitably situated and uneconomic factories rehabilitated

AID TO STATES

Financial aid to States under the Integrated Crop Production Programme amounted to Rs 35 51 crore as against Rs 32 03 crore in the previous year The cotton growing States were given Rs 50 21 lakh in loans and grants Similar aid was given to Assam West Bengal Bihar Orissa and U P for jute rose from 8 65 lakh in 1953 54 to 14 50 lakh in 1954 55 A loan of Rs 10 lakh was also provided for better irrigation in the sugarcane growing areas

LAND RECLAMATION AND IRRIGATION

The total area reclaimed by the Central Tractor Organisation in the last seven years is 12 7 lakh acres of which 2 8 lakh acres were reclaimed in 1953 54 In the same period the State Governments reclaimed 22 lakh acres A programme was launched this year for the con struction of 700 tube-wells in addition to the existing projects for sinking 3 500 tube wells

FERTILISERS AND SEEDS

About 6 lakh tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed by the Central Fertiliser Pool and 18 3 lakh tons of compost made available to the cultivators About 0 3 lakh maunds of *kharif* and 1 2 lakh maunds of *rabi* seeds were also upplied to the deficit States

JAPANESE METHOD OF PADDY CULTIVATION

In 1953 54 the area to be brought under this method of cultivation was raised from 4 lakh acres to 20 lakh acres while the average additional yield per acre rose to 16 maunds of paddy

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

A training centre for *goshala* workers at Karnal and a pilot project for poultry farming at Izzatnagar were two of the new ventures in 1954 The number of artificial in semination centres also rose to 139 key villages to 464 and *goshalas* to 17 The dairy development schemes including the establishment of new milk colonies were undertaken at Bombay Calcutta and Delhi

FISHERIES

A loan of Rs 8 90 lakh and a grant of Rs 4 31 lakh were sanctioned for the States to develop both inland and

marine fisheries while over 54 lakhs of fry were supplied to deficit States

FORESTRY

The Central Soil Conservation Board started functioning early in 1954 Four regional centres were thus opened for soil analysis and the study of soil erosion A subsidy and loan of Rs 28 lakh was sanctioned for the States to finance their scheme of soil conservation Trees were planted along the roads and railway tracks in Rajasthan to check the advance of the desert Also for the first time the World Forestry Conference was held in India at Dehra Dun

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Steps were taken to improve agricultural statistics and the organisation of research in agricultural economics by opening a training centre for agricultural statistics The recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee for the improvement of the price collection machinery are also being implemented Four Regional Agro Economic Research Centres were accordingly opened at Delhi Poona Madras and Santiniketan for research in agricultural economics

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

By September 1954 6 007 village level workers were trained at 35 Extension Training Centres It was decided to establish nine additional centres for the training of women village level workers to reorganise the 12 existing agricultural schools and to open 44 new ones

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

India has been attending important meetings organised by the FAO Technical assistance was received under the Point-Four Programme and the Colombo Plan while 25

Indian farm boys were sent to the U S A for a six month course and ten American boys visited India under the International Farm Youth Exchange Programme

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

The year 1954 55 saw an all round increase in industrial production The general index rose from 135 3 in 1953 to 145 in 1954 and that of prices dropped from 399 6 in January 1954 to 367 8 in December 1954 The production of cement rose from 3 78 million tons in 1953 to 4 39 million tons in 1954 The cotton mills produced nearly 5 000 million yards of cloth and 1 560 million pounds of yarn while the handloom and powerloom industry was estimated to have produced between 1 500 and 1 600 million yards of cloth In fact for cloth and cement the target fixed in the first Five Year Plan was exceeded The production of 12 26 000 tons of finished steel—200 000 tons more than in the previous year—was a record At the same time the production of jute goods went up by 50 000 tons over the 1953 level The industry however had to increase the working hours from 42½ to 45 hours a week from July and to 48 hours a week from October In the chemical industry also production showed an all round improvement In 56 out of the 62 engineering industries increased production was effected

FOREIGN TRADE

The foreign exchange position continued to be com paratively table and the policy of removing or reducing restrictions on the import of several essential commodi ties was continued and even expanded As a result the import of many goods rose in value and volume Export was also promoted by removing hurdles bettering methods of publicity and information and improving the quality of the goods exported to create confidence among foreign customers The total value of exports during the year exceeded that of last year by Rs 31 crore This was

achieved in spite of a general fall in export prices except for tea The import prices also fell lower than the export prices tilting the balance in favour of this country

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

In 1954 the climate was particularly favourable for industrial development Under the Industries Act 182 licences were granted in 1953 for new undertakings or for the substantial expansion of the existing ones while in 1954, 110 licences were taken out for new undertakings and 226 granted for the expansion of the existing ones or for new lines of manufacture Of these special mention may be made of the schemes for the manufacture of dyestuffs soda ash and ferro-manganese

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

The corporation was registered as a private limited company on October 20 1950 It would work to secure a harmonious development of industries in the public and the private sectors as envisaged in the second Five Year Plan

SMALL SCALE AND COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

In the financial year 1953-54 the Government spent Rs 8 crore on loans and grants to these industries as against Rs 50 lakh spent during the four years ending 1952 53

On the recommendation of the Ford Foundation Team the Government decided to set up for small scale and cottage industries (a) four regional institutes of technology (b) a Marketing Service Corporation and (c) a mall Industries Corporation The aim is to improve their technique and managerial efficiency in obtaining credit and finance and to secure suitable raw materials market the goods and organise production for Government requirements A further idea is to co ordinate the production in

such a manner that they remain ancillary to big industries thereby promoting a balanced and harmonious development of big and small industries A Small Scale Industries Board with a Development Commissioner as Chairman was set up for co ordinating the activities and carrying out a programme of development

The All India Khadi and Village Industries Board and the All India Handicraft Board also received assistance

INDIAN IN FOREIGN FIRMS

In response to a request from the Government 1 151 foreign controlled firms submitted details about the em ployment of Indians and foreigners in technical and non technical posts as on January 1 1954 On January 1 1954 there were 18 624 Indians out of a total of 26 392 employees as against 15 553 out of 23 805 in 1952 In the lowest salary group almost the entire personnel is now Indian i e 92 per cent in 1954 as against 85 per cent in 1952 As for the po ts carrying a salary of Rs 1 000 a month and more the percentage of Indians rose from 24 in 1952 to 32 in 1954

GENERAL ADMINI TRATION

The number of applications for import licences rose during the year owing to the liberalisation of the import policy They were disposed of promptly while the licens ing under the Industries Act also went on smoothly Most of the physical controls on production prices and distribu tion were lifted although reserve powers were retained for emergencies During the year forward trading in raw cotton shellac seedlac oils and oilseeds was brought within the purview of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act 1952

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

The Plantation Enquiry Committee was set up during

the year to enquire into the economic conditions and problems relating to the tea coffee and rubber industries It is expected to submit its report during 1955

The Engineering Capacity Survey Committee has been submitting reports of its work from time to time The Textile Enquiry Committee the Jute Enquiry Commission the Pharmaceutical Enquiry Committee and the Trade Marks Enquiry Committee also submitted their reports in 1954 Finally a committee was set up to examine the question of having the tea auctions transferred from London to India

NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEAPCH

COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Thirteen national laboratories have already been set up in the country and another the Mechanical Engineering Institute will soon be set up in Calcutta These laboratories are engaged in research on various important industrial problems Of the investigations completed mention may be made of a few, such as the process for the manufacture of carbon products and the various kinds of radio compo nents the process for the production of a new magnetic fluid for the detection of cracks in machine parts casting and forgings the recovery of nickel from the silver refinery wastes the preparation of carbon black from tar oils the preparation of water dispersible D D T the process for the manufacture of transfusion gelatine as a substitute for blood plasma the preparation of dental porcelain the prepara tion of nutritious malt food cheaply the production of good upper leather from the inferior hides of cattle which had died naturally the process for replacing wattle bark by indigenous tanning materials and their blends the process of making leather boards from leather shavings and trim mings now thrown away as tannery wastes and a process for the recovery of aluminium from scrap etc Research

In 1954 55 Rs 35 lakh were paid as grants in aid to these bodies In this connection it is worth mentioning that the National Committee for Mathematics in India has undertaken a survey of the unpublished notebooks of the late Professor Ramanuja

Scientific and technical information was given to the public through the publication of non technical notes through the museums and exhibitions organised in the National Laboratories through symposia lectures and seminars etc The chain of *Vigyan Mandirs* to be built in the rural areas will also popularise science The foundation stones of the two *Vigyan Mandirs* so far opened were laid by the Prime Minister The first was set up on August 16 1953 near the village of Kapashera in Delhi State and the second called the *Kidwai Vigyan Mandir* was inaugurated at Masauli on December 12 1954

BOTANICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

A Central Botanical Laboratory has been opened at Lucknow and is continuing its work of exploring India s plant resources It was recently reorganized

NATIONAL BOTANICAL GARDENS LUCKNOW

The National Botanical Gardens at Lucknow has been investigating a number of problems including the rate of growth of fruit the role of hormones in preventing fruit drop the rooting of horticultural plants etc It is interesting to note that a quick method of vegetative propagation of *Rauwolfia serpentina* (*Benth*) from root cuttings has been evolved with the help of hormones

OIL PROSPECTING

In connection with the survey of West Bengal s petro-

leum resources undertaken by the Standard Vacuum Oil Company the gravity meter survey has been completed and seismic survey started The Assam Oil Company completed an aero-magnetic survey of Upper Assam and is now engaged in geological work in order to find out the location of oil fields It is continuing drilling operations for oil in the Naharkatiya area in Assam

FOOD RESEARCH

Food yeast has been found to be a good supplement to Indian diet in some parts of the country In Madras State for instance Vitamin B in yeast was found to inc ease weight and height more than yeast proteins Tests are being continued

PRODUCTION

THE HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED

The final project report for this concern was received in January 195ు for examination prior to the beginning of actual construction of the Plant Meanwhile the prelimi naries like the acquisition of land the development of the sources of raw materials including iron ore the plans for the installation of a coal washery etc are being completed

NEW STEEL PLANTS

On February 3 1955 India signed an agreemen with the U S S R whereby the latter undertook to set up a steel plant designed to produce one million tons of ingots to be rolled into 7 50 000 tons of end products The plant can be expanded to produce 1 million ton of end products as well as 1 lakh to 3 lakh tons of foundry pig iron The Bilhai region of Madhya Pradesh has been selected for the site of the plant The Soviet experts are now preparing the final project report

In 1954 the production of ammonium sulphate rose to 2 75 529 tons as compared with 2 65 704 tons in 1953 The daily production reached approximately 960 tons a day in October 1954 and this rate is more or less being maintained The catalyst plant set up by the company s staff is operating successfully The coke oven plant was completed during the year and starting from September 1 1954 it produced 66 582 tons of coke by the end of the year The cement plant is being constructed by the Associated Cement Companies of India and will produce one lakh tons of cement a year in the first stage The plant was expected to be commissioned by the middle of 1955

HINDUSTAN SHIPYARD LIMITED

The shipyard employs 2 986 workers and 576 officers and men Two ship of 8 000 DWT each were completed here during the year Two other ships of 7 000 DWT each were also launched and it is expected that the orders in hand will keep the yard busy till 1957 Meanwhile a firm of engineers has been asked to draw up an estimate for the construction of a dry dock at Visakhapatnam When it is completed it will be able to undertake repairs so that it will be unnecessary to send any ship to Calcutta for dry docking

HINDUSTAN MACHINE TOOLS

The machine tool factory has made satisfactory progress The two hangers housing the main production shop and the auxiliary departments have been completed while most of the machines have been installed and are in use The production of the component parts of the 8½ Centre High Speed Lathe (H 22) made a start in October 1954. The peak production of about 400 lathes per year is expected to be reached by the end of 1957

HINDUSTAN CABLES LIMITED

The Hindustan Cables Factory went into regular production on September 1 1954 It produced 48 miles of cables by the end of the year and was expected to produce 104 miles of cables by the end of 1954-55 Action is being taken to expand the armouring capacity of the factory to enable it to cope with the growing demand for cables To turn to the construction of quarters for the staff 85 have already been built and 150 more are expected to be completed within the next year

HINDUSTAN ANTI BIOTICS LIMITED

The construction of the essential buildings for the penicillin factory and the installation of plant and machinery have been completed By the middle of 1955 the factory was expected to start manufacturing penicillin on a large-scale Although originally planned to produce 3 6 to 9 million mega units of penicillin per year the factory is now expected to produce 15 to 20 million mega units by using better yielding strains A part of the residential accommodation for the essential staff has been completed and it is expected to complete the rest by the end of 1955

HINDUSTAN INSECTICIDES LIMITED

The factory of this company has been virtually completed and was expected to produce DDT by the end of March 1955

NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS FACTORY

The production in this factory during the first nine months of 1954-55 totalled Rs 15 86 lakh as compared with Rs 17 54 lakh for the year 1953 54 Thus the production for 1954-55 was 31 per cent higher than for the corresponding period in the previous year Moreover several new instruments have been developed during the year some of which were expected to go into production shortly

The wood work department of this factory is in full production. Orders worth Rs 6 lakh have been fulfilled while other orders worth Rs 17 lakh are being executed. Pre-stressed concrete department has also been in production since April 1954 Orders worth Re 1 lakh have been executed already while others of the value of Rs 14 5 lakh are under execution The Terton Light Weight Concrete Department has passed from the experimental stage and has already executed a small order The Steel Fabrication and Pre cast Concrete Pipes Departments have done only limited work so far The suitability of the pipes produced by it for the sewerage schemes has been tested and the matter is being examined further

SYNTHETIC OIL

An expert committee was set up in 1954 to advise the Government about the desirability of installing a synthetic oil plant It has recommended that a plant should be installed to produce 3 00 000 tons of synthetic fuel a year Fresh project reports have been invited from specialist firms

COAL

The Ministry of Production continued to control the production of coal in 1954 55 when the total raisings and despatches of coal rose to 36 77 million tons and 31 94 million tons respectively These figures have not been exceeded before

On April 1 1954 the Ministry of Production took over the ownership of the railway collieries

SALT

Owing mainly to weather conditions the manufacture of salt dropped slightly during the year as compared with

the quantity produced in the previous year However as the quantity was in excess of the country s requirements about 60 lakh maunds of salt were exported to Japan The zonal scheme for the movement of salt by rail under priorities is being continued It has benefited the consumers especially in non salt producing States as well as the small manufacturers

In addition to the six test laboratories already in existence new laboratories have been proposed at Nagercoil Naupada Cuddalore Kharaghoda and Mandi A model farm and a salt research laboratory have already been functioning at Wadala in Bombay Two more model farms one in Tuticorin and the other in Orissa are being established

OIL REFINERY

The Standard Vacuum Refinery at Trombay Island near Bombay went into production in July 1954 It has a capacity of about 1 2 million tons of crude oil per year The Burmah Shell Refinery was also ready to start operations It has a capacity of 2 million tons and is expected to reach full production in the later part of 1955 The Caltex Refinery at Visakhapatnam is expected to be completed early in 1957 The Government have approved the proposal made by Caltex to expand its capacity from 5 00 000 tons to 6 75 000 tons a year

WORKS HOUSING AND SUPPLY

Under the Subsidi ed Industrial Housing Scheme 49 134 ingle and double roomed tenements were sanctioned of which 19 000 were for the period 1954 55 i e up to January 20 1955 Altogether 20 000 tenements have already been completed a con iderable number are under construction Loans totalling Rs 65 636 819 and subsidies to the extent of Rs 63 603 629 have been authorised so far Out of Rs 13 crore for the sanctioned schemes a sum of Rs 5 2

A manual on rural hou ing has been pu
1954 the National Buildings Organisation was
will co-ordinate the results of research in building m
techniques suggest improved methods of construction
reduced cos and make them available to the State Governments and the public

CENTRAL PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

This department undertook the construction of multi storeyed office buildings in Delhi and elsewhere for the Government of India A number of them are nearing completion. Over 7 000 flats are being built for residential purposes in Delhi alone and nearly 4 000 houses and shops for displaced persons are also under construction Apart from the office and residential buildings this department is also constructing factory buildings bridges roads hospitals presses etc The following among others were

completed during the year the Penicillin Factory at Poona, the Machine Tools Factory at Bangalore the Telephone Cable Factory at Roopnarainpur the D D T Factory at Delhi and the Telegraph Training Centre at Jubbulpur The Nasik Press buildings and the Indian Institute of Technology at Hijli are nearing completion The construction of the transmitter buildings at Gauhati Ahmedabad Poona Bombay Bangalore Jubbulpur Madras Indore and Lucknow is under way The construction of the All India Medical Institute the pilot heading of the Banihal Tunnel Project the submergible bridge on the river Chambal the Government of India Press at Faridabad the grain godowns at Visakhapatnam and Calcutta are also making progress The expenditure on civil works by the C P W D during 1954 55 is likely to have exceeded Rs 20 crore while the expenditure for 1955 56 is likely to be about Rs 35 crore

STATIONERY AND PRINTING DEPARTMENT

Land was acquired for the Nasik Press and the construction of factory buildings and 310 residential quarters was expected to be completed by the end of March 1955 In the next phase of construction 641 quarters costing Rs 39 28 lakh are expected to be completed in 1955 The addition of a Forms Wing to the Nasik Press was sanctioned When completed it will thus have three units —a letter press wing a photo-litho wing and a forms wing

The photo-litho press in the Queensway barracks in New Delhi will be shifted to the newly completed first floor of the building which at present houses the Parliament wing Eight quarters have just been completed for the employees and the construction of another 200 quarters will begin shortly A new press building is under construction at Faridabad and when completed during the next year it will accommodate the Simla Press and the United Press of Delhi Five bungalows have also been completed for the higher supervisory staff of the press

The establishment of a Regional Stationery Depot at Delhi was recently sanctioned w th a view to improving the supply of stationery to the Central Government offices in Delhi and nearby places

SUPPLIES AND DISPOSALS

In 1953 54 the purchase organisation of the Ministry made purchases amounting to Rs 97 87 crore while between April and October 1954 the value of the purchases reached Rs 82 93 crore Of the stores purchased the more important were chemicals paints petroleum mineral oils and lubricants woollens jute and jute products motor vehicles and parts steel sections electrical goods power plant, railway materials workshop machinery machine tools shipbuilding and repairs, food stuffs aircraft equipment etc.

The stores which could be obtained within the country were not procured from abroad Thus among the purchases made from indigenous sources were such items as spillway gate axle box roller bearings for locomotives and wagons, train lighting belting etc In this connection it is interesting to observe that the value of purchases made by the Directorate of Supplies and Disposals has progressively increased Thus in 1953-54 of the total value of purchases i e Rs 68 91 crore stores worth Rs 41 14 crore (i.e 59 7%) were from ind genous sources Indeed in terms of precentage larger purchases were made from indigenous sources this year

The value of purchases made from the cottage and small scale industries has also been progressively increasing as the following table shows

1952 53	Rs 66 lakh (approx)
1953 54	Rs 74 lakh (approx)
1954-55	Rs 48 lakh (approx) (Up to September 1954)

Moreover up to the end of November 1954 the Government purchased *khadi* material to the extent of Rs 25 lakh the correspond ng figure for the whole of 1953 54 being only Rs 3 75 lakh

DISPOSALS WING

The sale value of the disposals for the period April 1 1954—December 31 1954 came to Rs 3 06 crore In this period fresh surpluses were received whose book value was Rs 14 65 crore while surpluses of the book value of Rs 14 12 crore were ready for disposal on January 1 1955

DEPARTMENT OF EXPLOSIVES

In 1953 54 3 213 licences were issued under the Explosives Rule 1940 and 8 465 licences under the Petroleum and Carbide of Calcium Rules and the Cinematograph Film Rules The State Governments sent a large number of samples of explosives to this Department for examination. The explosive substances recovered in West Bengal Bihar Orissa Assam Tripura and Manipur were chemically examined in its laboratory at Calcutta

PETROLEUM DIVISION

On the closure of Abadan refineries the Petroleum Division had to make adequate provision for the supply of petroleum products from more distant sources Since November 1954 when the Standard Vacuum Refinery went into production the supply position has improved. The pos tion was expected to improve still further when early in 1955 Burma Shell s Refinery al o went into production. These refineries will process imported crude oil but it is expected that the discovery of oil in the Nahorkatiya area in Upper Assam will improve the supply position.

3 INTERNAL

HOME AFFAIRS

The Ministry of Home Affairs deals with two broad groups of subjects public services and public security The recruitment to the services the maintenance of discipline and the formulation of service regulations are its main responsibilities The All India Services however are run jointly by the Central and State Governments

As regards public security the Central Government was responsible for the maintenance of law and order in the Centrally administered areas till the passing of the Government of Part C States Act of 1951 Part A and Part B States shoulder the primary responsibility in their areas The Government of India now plays only an advisory and co ordinating role

The Ministry of States was merged with the Ministry of Home Affairs on January 10 1955

ALL INDIA SERVICES

The Indian Civil Administrative (Central) Cadre Scheme was re-examined on the basis of the Chief Secretaries recommendations It was decided not to have any Central cadre of the I P S and to obtain as many I A S officers as available from the State Governments Furthermore the senior posts at the Centre should be filled by (1) officers

on deputation from the State cadres of the I.A.S Class I (2) officers on deputation from certain specified Central Services (3) officers from the selection grade of the Central Secretariat Service and (4) officers recruited direct on the basis of specialised qualifications and experience outside the Government.

It was also decided to constitute a Central Administrative Pool of Officers consisting of an Economic Branch and a General Branch from among the officers drawn from the four categories referred to above Such a pool was considered necessary owing to the increasing need for specialisation in Central posts

Already steps have been taken to enlarge the State cadres of the I.A.S in order to make larger number of such officers available for the Centre A programme of increased recruitment has been prepared on the results of the combined competitive examination held by the U.P.S.C

A Conference of the Chief Secretaries was held in April 1954 and 15 sets of rules relating to the I.A.S the I.P.S and other All India Services were finalised The regulation regarding the trength of the I.A.S and I.P.S cadres in the various States study leave special disability leave etc. and the rules governing retirement and gratuity benefits for officers of the I.A.S and I.P.S are under preparation

The final gradation list of the I.A.S and I.P.S officers in Part A and Part B States have been published except for the I.P.S gradation lists for Orissa Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Bombay and Rajasthan.

CENTRAL SERVICES

The constitution of Grades I to III of the Central Secretariat Service is now complete the permanent strength having been increased as follows from January 1954

Grade I	from 160 to 225
Grade II	from 300 to 389
Grade III	from 400 to 540

It has also been decided to reinforce Grade I of the Service besides drawing upon the services of a certain number of officers of the State Civil Services for appointment as Under Secretaries at the Centre on a tenure basis

The competitive departmental test for promotion to Grade III is expected to be held shortly As the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Grade III of the Service is still very poor five out of the 20 posts have been earmarked for them It has also been decided to recruit 20 candidates through the U P S C in addition to the normal quota during the next four years

The permanent strength of Grade IV was raised from 1 800 to 2 500 in January 1954 The remaining vacancies in the Regular Temporary Establishment of Assistants were also filled The constitution of Grade IV including the Regular Temporary Establishment is thus complete The Assistants in the Central Secretariat and the attached offices are now members of a regularly organised Service

In order to increase the representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 100 candidates will be recruited from these classes through the U P S C in addition to their usual quota in subsequent years

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT STENOGRAPHERS SERVICE

Grade III of the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service has been constituted Those eligible for Grade II (Superintendent s grade) of the Central Secretariat Service were considered by the U P S C which recommended 27 officers for this grade Those eligible for Grade I and II of the Stenographers Service are still being considered by the Commission

CENTRAL SECRETARIAT CLERICAL SERVICE

The Central Secretariat Clerical Service Scheme has been approved It has been decided that the two advance increments hitherto admissible to the Lower Division Clerks recruited through the U P S C should also be given to all those who have either been confirmed as such or have put in three years service and are considered uitable for con firmation by the Ministries concerned Twenty two officers belonging to the Secretariats of the Governments of Nepal, Jammu and Kashmir and Kutch attended the refresher courses for section officers As many as 3 838 candidates took the tests in typewriting and 1 147 in stenography Similar tests were also held on behalf of Delhi State and certain other Government of India offices for 181 persons in typewriting and 632 in shorthand

STAFF REQUIREMENTS

The Special Reorgani ation Unit of the Ministries of Finance and Home Affairs submitted reports on the orga nisation and staff requirements of the Ministries of Transport and Health The Unit has also completed the examination of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the Agriculture Wing of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Furthermore a team of officers of the Home and Finance Ministries submitted their report on the orga nisation of the Delhi State Secretariat

CONDUCT RULES AND PETITION INSTRUCTIONS

The rules of conduct applicable to the Central Govern ment ervants were framed a long time ago and had become out of date Fresh rules called the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules 1955 have thus been framed in the light of the constitutional changes and the present-day conditions.

AGE AND FEE CONCESSIONS

The conces ions admissible to displaced persons from

Pakistan and the unliberated areas of Jammu and Kashmir have been extended up to December 1955 The upper age limit for candidates from Chandernagore who have had their education through the medium of French, has also been relaxed by three years for gazetted and five years for non gazetted posts which are filled through competitive examinations held in English by the U P S C These concessions will remain in force for a period of five years The age concessions for re entry into service for retrenched Central Government employees will continue till December 1955

CONCESSIONS TO EX T.B PATIENTS

It has been decided to take back Government employees who have had to leave on account of tuberculosis but are now cured and medically fit for Government service This will be done without the intervention of Employment Exchanges and the normal age limits will not apply

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

A separate section has been created in the Ministry to ensure proper representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Services It has been decided to recruit 100 graduates from these classes as assistants through the U P S C in 1955

A sum of Rs 344 lakh has been sanctioned for Part A and Part B States and Rs 29 lakh for Part C States for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes and Castes and the development of the Scheduled areas A provision of Rs 437 lakh has been made for Part A and Part B States and of Rs 48 lakh for Part C States in 1955 56 In the first Five Year Plan Rs 4 crore have been earmarked for the amelioration of Backward Classes other than Scheduled Tribes Grants amounting to Rs 9 983 400 were given to welfare schemes for the Scheduled Castes ex-criminal tribes and other Backward Classes

According to the new policy adopted in regard to the foreign missionaries it has been decided that such of them as are additional members of a mission or replace existing missionaries will be allowed into the country provided Indians are not available for such posts These missionaries must also have outstanding qualifications or specialised experience Missionaries already in India will not ordinarily be disturbed unless they come under adverse notice Those who have worked in India for a period of five years or more will ordinarily be eligible for readmission and to the grant of 'no objection to return to India endorsement if they leave *the country with the intention of returning to India* Furthermore foreign missions or societies working in India will be required to obtain Government permission before opening a new branch or institution in India. It has also been decided that missionaries from the Commonwealth countries should like the other foregin missionaries be required to obtain visas for India before proceeding to this country An amendment has been made accordingly in the Indian Passport Rules of 1950

It has been decided that from June 1 1954 the holders of Ceylonese national passports should not be permitted to enter India unless their passports are duly endorsed with valid Indian visas The Indian Passport Rules of 1950 have been amended accordingly

In view of the recent developments in the Portuguese establishments in India all persons coming from those establishments are now required to be in possession of permits for entry into India Necessary amendments have been made in the Indian Passport Rules of 1950 for this purpose

It has also been decided that Goanese officials and members of their families should be subject to registration under the Registration of Foreigners Rules of 1939 and to

the requirement of residential permits under the Foreigners Order of 1948

Consequent on the de facto transfer of the former French establishments in India to the Government of India, it has been decided that the entry into these establishments of persons proceeding from abroad should be regulated under the Indian Passport Act of 1920 This Act and the rules made thereunder have accordingly been extended to these establishments

As many as 16 760 foreigners of whom 3 640 were tourists and 410 missionaries, were granted visas for India during the year Under the Registration of Foreigners Rules of 1939 42,581 registered foreigners were reported to be resident in India on January 1 1954. These figures do not include children below the age of sixteen years nationals of Commonwealth countries and foreign diplomats and officials.

SETTLEMENT OF PAKISTANI NATIONALS

It was decided to grant permission to facilitate the reunion of divided families where the head of the family is in one country and his wife and/or minor children are in the other and where the head of the family is dead or a divorce has taken place and the wife and/or minor children have no one to support them in that country Such facilities were liberally granted during the year

JUDICIAL REFORMS

The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1954 as reported by the Joint Committee was passed by the Lok Sabha on December 8 1954. The Bill is now pending before the Rajya Sabha.

CENTRALLY ADMINISTERED AREAS

Under the five-year colonisation scheme for the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, 533 displaced families (2 083

Saurashtra

On his election as President of the Indian National Congress Shri U N Dhebar Chief Minister Saurashtra resigned and a new Ministry headed by Shri R U Parikh was sworn in on December 19 1954

Pepsu

President s Rule in PEPSU ended on March 7 1954 A Congress Ministry headed by Colonel Raghbir Singh was formed on March 8 1954 However on his death on January 7 1955 Shri Brish Bhan was sworn in as Chief Minister on January 12 1955

Jammu and Kashmir

As a result of consultations between the Governments of India and Jammu and Kashmir the Union Constitution was made applicable to Jammu and Kashmir and the Constitution (Application to Jammu and Kashmir) Order 1954 was issued on May 14 1954 This placed the relations of the State with India on a closer basis It also marked considerable constitutional advance as the Fundamental Rights were with certain modifications extended to Jammu and Kashmir as also the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

As Parliament did not till the issue of the Order of May 14 1954 have the power to levy taxes in Jammu and Kashmir a law was passed in the 1954 autumn session

The financial relations of Jammu and Kashmir with the Government of India were put on a satisfactory basis, enabling the State to participate equally with others in the various beneficent schemes sponsored by the Government of India One of the notable results of the new relationship was the abolition of the vexatious land customs which had hampered the free movement of goods between Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India Negotiations were started

Travancore Cochin

The Travancore Tamil Nad Congress Party launched an agitation for the merger of Tamil speaking areas of the State with Madras although the question was to be considered by the States Reorganisation Commission and the Government of India The Party's Action Committee started satyagraha and appealed to the people to defy the prohibitory orders banning meetings and processions in this connection not to pay taxes to the Government and to picket the courts and other public offices The agitation came to a head on August 11 1954 which the Travancore Tamil Nad Congress observed as Deliverance Day The crowds attacked police stations Government vehicles and other property and the police were forced to open fire in self-defence at Marthandom Thoduvatty and Pudukkada The Travancore Cochin Government appointed Mr Justice Shankaran of the Travancore Cochin High Court to conduct an enquiry into the police firing The Commission observed that the firing was fully justified in the dangerous situation in which the police were placed at these places that the force employed was not excessive and that the police had acted justly and properly within the limits of their lawful authority The Travancore Cochin Government accepted this report and the agitation was called off

Hyderabad

In August September 1954 flags resembling the Pakistani flag were found hoisted in several towns of Hyderabad which increased tension among the people The situation however was brought under control and relief was given to those who had suffered But for these incidents the law and order situation in the State was satisfactory

Manipur

The Praja Socialist Party of Manipur was for a long time demanding a legislative assembly and council of ministers for the State In spite of the advice to await the publication of the States Reorganisation Commissions

report the Party lauched satyagraha on November 15 1954 and a crowd attempted to enter the Secretariat Later violent demonstrations took place and the police had to open fire The agitation was totally uncalled for as it did not relate to any particular administrative or other grievance The present set up in the State was decided upon after careful consideration at the time of the passing of the Part C States Act The whole question of the future of these States is under consideration by the States Reorganization Commission and when the report is received the future of Manipur as well as other Part C States will be carefully considered and public opinion in the States will also be taken into full account

AGRARIAN REFORMS

In pursuance of the land policy embodied in the Five Year Plan the State Governments adopted various steps to improve the position of cultivating tenants in areas where the jagirdari/zamindari system was abolished

Saurashtra

The Saura htra Land Reforms Act 1951 eliminated the intermediaries between the tenants and the Government conferred rights of occupants on the cultivating tenants and also provided for the rehabilitation of Girasdars and other assignees of revenue The Saurashtra Government however *found that by 1953 about 45 000 out of about 60 000* tenants had acquired occupancy rights by paying 6 times the a sessment to the Girasdars Some 8 000 to 10 000 tenants did not try to acquire such right on the prescribed payment and were content to remain tenants paying rent of one and a half times the asessment This would have meant the continuance of the intermediaries indefinitely In order to compel the tenants to fall in line the Saurashtra Government decided that if the tenants did not make the payment of 6 times the assessment to the Girasdars by December 31 1954 they should be required to pay as rent at 2½ times the assessment instead of the original 1½ times The

Saurashtra Land Reforms (Second Amendment) Bill 1954, was enacted to give effect to this decision The final provisions of the Bill which had been reserved for the assent of the President were discussed with the Chief Minister Saurashtra and he reported that the legislation had had good effect and that all except about 2 000 tenants had paid up and there would be practically no need for enforcing the provisions of the Amending Act

Rajasthan

The Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act 1952 came into force on February 18 1952 As a number of Jagirdars challenged the validity of the Act before the High Court the State Government was not able to take action for the resumption of Jagirs Later however an agreement was reached with the Jagirdars The points on which there were differences were referred to the Prime Minister for arbitration and he in turn referred them to the then Chief Minister of U P who succeeded in bringing about an agreement between the two parties Accordingly the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs (Amendment) Bill 1954 was enacted to give effect to the recommendations of the award and the points on which the agreement had been reached with the Jagirdars The Bill received assent of the President on June 15 1954

The Rajasthan Tenancy Bill 1954—After the formation of Rajasthan the need for a uniform tenancy law for the State was also keenly felt Very few of the integrating States had encated tenancy laws and the diversity of conditions prevailing in Rajasthan in respect of land tenures and the relations between tenants and landlords caused serious difficulties The position was accentuated further as a result of the enactment of the Rajasthan Land Reforms and Resumption of Jagirs Act 1952 which provided for the abolition of the Jagirdari system The State Government therefore enacted the Rajasthan Ten

ancy Bıll amendıng and con olıdatıng the law relatıng to tenancıes of agrıcultural lands and other matters

Mysore

In pursuance of the general polıcy of the abolıtıon of all ıntermedıarıes on land the Mysore Government promoted the Mysore (Personal and Mıscellaneous) Inams Abolıtıon Bıll 1954 provıdıng for the abolıtıon of certaın categorıes of personal Inams ın the State Inams are grantns of land eıther free of revenue or at a concessıonal rate of revenue called Jadı or quıt rent The Bıll however dıd not protect the tenants of ıntermedıarıes adequately ın terms of the land polıcy laıd down ın the Fıve Year Plan. In partıcular ıt was felt that the Bıll dıd not protect the tenants at wıll on Inams lands The Mysore Government therefore decıded to ıntroduce new legıslatıon gıvıng adequate protectıon to the tenants of the ıntermedıarıes as ın other States On an assurance that thıs legıslatıon was beıng promoted the assent of the Presıdent was gıven to the Mysore (Personal and Mıscellaneous) Inams Abolıtıon Bıll 1954

Hımachal Pradesh

The Hımachal Pradesh Abolıtıon of the Bıg Landed E tates and Land Reforms Bıll 1953 was returned to the Lıeutenant Governor of Hımachal Pradesh wıth a dırectıve from the Presıdent for reconsıderatıon of Chapters V to VIII of the Bıll The State Legıslatıve As embly pa sed the Bıll wıth the amendments suggested ın the dırectıve and the provısıons were brought ınto force ın all areas of Hımachal I rade h

Vındhya Pradesh

Vındhya Pradesh was formed by the ıntegratıon of 35 prıncely States but there was no unıform revenue law applıcable to the entıre State Accordıngly the Rewa Land Revenue and Tenancy Code 1935 was made applıcable throughout the State from May 1 1953 Thereafter the

Vindhya Pradesh Abolition of Jagirs and Land Reforms Act 1952 came into operation and every jagir of a gross annual income of over Rs 5 000 was resumed The old tenancy law had to be revised with a view to giving both the tenant and sub tenant of Jagirdars and Pawaidars the maximum security of tenure in the changed set up The Vindhya Pradesh Government accordingly promoted the Vindhya Pradesh Land Revenue and Tenancy Bill 1953 to regulate land tenures effect necessary reforms in the tenancy law and provide for better revenue administration

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

The Ministry of States continued to handle Bills passed by the Legislative Assemblies of Part B States and reserved for the consideration of the President The Bills contained provisions repugnant to the existing laws on subjects included in the Concurrent Legislative List They were accordingly scrutinized and submitted to the President with the recommendation that assent might be given The Bills passed by the Legislative Assemblies of *Himachal Pradesh* Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal were also scrutinised and submitted to the President for assent

The Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation (Amendment) Bill 1954—For some time there had been a demand for the democratisation of the village administration in the hill areas of Manipur The Council of Advisers Manipur decided that the principle of election should be introduced in selected sub divisions of the hill areas in constituting the village authorities Furthermore steps should be taken to modify the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation 1947 so that the members of the village authority excluding the Chief might in future be elected on adult franchise However it was considered that there should be no violent change in the social structure as the majority of the people were ignorant and superstitious Moreover the democratic principle should be introduced by stages in such villages or areas

where the people were in favour of a change in the existing set up Accordingly in order to introduce the change in the selected areas the Manipur State Hill Peoples (Administration) Regulation (Amendment) Bill 1954 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on September 8 1954

The Manipur (Court and Miscellaneous Matters) Bill 1954—The constitution and organisation of the courts in Manipur are regulated by the Manipur State Courts Act 1947 After the integration of the State the Central Government issued the Manpiur State Courts (Amendment) Order 1950 whereby the Chief Court was turned into the Judicial Commissioner s Court and certain consequential amendments were also made in the principal Act

Under the old regime eparate laws exi ted for the administration of justice in the plains and in the hill tracts Even after the amendment of the Manipur State Courts Act several anomalies and discrepancies continued to exist Accordingly legislation has been promoted to provide for (a) the establishment and organisation of a Judicial Com missioner s Court for Manipur (b) a system of subordinate courts for the plains and (c) the powers and jurisdiction of the various grades of courts

Merger of Bilaspur

The Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur (New State) Bill 1954 as passed by Parliament received the President s assent on May 28 1954 As a result Bilaspur is now administered as a district of Himachal Pradesh

High Court Judges (Part B State) Amendment Order 1955—The High Court Judges (Part B States) Order 1953 regulating the leave leave allowance travelling allowance and pensionary benefits of the Judges of the High Courts of Part B States was issued on December 26 1953 However to remove certain defects an Amending Order was issued on January 24 1955

At the time of federal financial integration the States of Madhya Bharat Suarashtra Rajasthan and Hyderabad had internal customs duties as part of their tax structure Although inter State transit duties are not permitted by the Constitution special provision was made in the Agreements for the continuance of these duties for a transitional period so as to give the States time to replace them by alternative sources of revenue These transitional arrangements are protected by Article 306 of the Constitution for a maximum period of ten years

The inter State duties were abolished on April 1 1955 except in the case of one State where it was postponed by two months

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO PART B STATES

As a result of the Federal Financial Integration Agreements with Rajasthan Madhya Bharat Saurashtra and PEPSU a sum of Rs 3 crore was allotted by the Government of India in 1951 52 to these States for various schemes The present position in regard to the utilisation of the allotment is as below —

States	Total allotment	Amount drawn up to 1953 54	Amount likely to be drawn in 1954 55
		(Rupees in lakhs)	
Rajasthan	150 000	117 74	32 26
Madhya Bharat	75 00	60 00	15 00
PEPSU	37 50	27 40	10 10
Saurashtra	37 50	37 50	

In addition assistance was given to these States as a result of the following recommendations made by the Part B States (Special Assistance) Enquiry Committee 1953

(1) Out of the sum envisaged as Central Government

assistance in the Five Year Plan, Rs. 4 crore to be given as grants instead of as loans and

(2) An *ad hoc* grant of Rs 4 crore to make good deficiencies in the matter of administrative buildings link roads public health services in rural areas etc.

BUDGET OF PART C STATES

Section 39 of the Government of Part C States Act 1951 which came into effect from April 1 1952 provided that the States of Himachal Pradesh, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal would have their own Consolidated Funds Thus all expenditure on the capital account was excluded from the State budgets and provision for such expenditure was included in the Central budget The Government of Part C States Act was however amended in 1954 to enable these States to include capital expenditure in their Consolidated Funds

COMMUNICATIONS

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS DEPARTMENT

The number of employees rose from 234,000 on March 31 1953 to 243 000 on March 31 1954 while the Department handled about 2 728 million postal articles booked nearly 31 million telegrams and put through about 15 million trunk calls This meant a considerable increase in traffic over that of the previous year yet complaints received from the public during the calendar year 1954 decreased to 385 000 in 1954 from 397 500 in 1953

Hindi was increasingly used for circulars and postal notices In circles where Hindi is the local language, stamps and seals used were in Devanagari script exclusively while in bilingual circles both English and Hindi continued to be inscribed on the stamps The P & T Guide Part I 1954, was published both in Hindi and English during the year

A publication entitled *Hindi Tar Nirde hika* which contains general information about telegrams in the Indian languages was also brought out

POST OFFICES

The Prime Minister inaugurated the Indian Po tage Stamp Centenary Celebrations in New Delhi on October 1 1954 and an International Postal cum Philatelic Exhibition, the first of its kind in Asia was held to celebrate the centenary under the patronage of the President of the Republic. Nearly 150 000 persons visited the exhibition

The programme of opening more post offices in rural areas even though it meant a los was pursued More areas were included in the original list and 1 055 new post offices were opened between April and December 1954 It was estimated that by March 31 1955 another 2 411 new post offices would be opened At present there are 46 962 post offices in the country Of the e 24 846 offices were opened since the country became independent

A number of propo al for the mechanisation of postal services were approved and steps taken to implement them.

TELEGRAPHS

The policy of opening new telegraph offices was further liberalised Thus it was decided in December 1954 to extend telegraphic facilities to sub divisional Thana Taluk and Tehsil station provided the loss involved did not exceed certain specified limits

Telegrams in any Indian language written in Devanagari script can now be booked at all the 615 offices where Hindi telegraph service obtains In 1954 telegrams booked in Devanagari script numbered 41 228 as against 21 678 in the

previous year Greeting telegrams in Hindi were also introduced during the year

TELEPHONES

The telephone systems in the former States of Orissa were taken over by the Department on September 1 1954.

Between January and December 1954 63 new telephone exchanges were opened bringing their total number to 630 More than 15 000 new telephones were installed and their total numbers exceeded 234 000 on December 31 1954 Also 476 public call offices were opened raising the total to 2 734 The policy of opening new telephone exchanges and public call offices was further liberalised and it is expected that within the period of the first Five Year Plan most of the districts and sub-divisional towns will have exchanges and public call offices Trunk calls increased to about 15 millions in 1954 55 as compared with only 2 25 millions for the whole sub continent in 1938-39 To cope with the increased traffic 50 additional trunk lines 37 single-channel carriers 16 three channel carriers and one twelve channel carrier were installed during 1954

The Inland Photo Telegram Service came into operation with the inauguration of the service between Bombay and Delhi on January 26 1955

CIVIL AVIATION

The Indian Airlines Corporation was engaged during the year with the integration of the staff of the different companies and also of their workshops operations and organisation etc

The Corporation ordered 8 Heron aircraft to replace the Dakotas on some of its services and to open feeder services

The Air India International Corporation made steady progress in 1954 It started new services on the Bombay Madras Singapore and Bombay Calcutta Bangkok Hong kong routes with two Super Constellation aircraft Model 1049 C procured during the year Three more Super Con stellation aircraft Model 1049 E were also ordered and expected to be delivered soon With these aircraft the proposal is to expand the exi ting services to the U K by six flights a week in place of the present four with new halts at Beirut Prague and Zurich The Corporation also planned to extend its Bombay Calcutta Bangkok Hongkong service to Tokyo as early as possible

The important works completed during the year includ ed the strengthening of the runway at Gauhati the exten sion of the north/west/ outh/east/runway at Santa Cruz the construction of an additional apron at Bagdogra the installation of runway lighting at Dum Dum Santa Cruz and Nagpur and the provision of obstruction lights on the hill tops at Santa Cruz

The Civil Aviation Training Centre at Allahabad offer ed courses for the training of pilots for Dakotas mainten ance engineers air traffic control officers nagivators radio operators and technicians

Eleven Flying Clubs in the country trained 122 A and 29 B licence pilots in all

The Government of India took over the functions of the Indian Gliding A sociation at Poona and started a De partmental Gliding Centre on April 2 1954 The Poona Gliding Centre and the Delhi Gliding Club trained 35 glider pilots in 1954

METEOROLOGY

The Indian Meteorological Department continued as usual to provide the public with information forecastes

and warnings about weather through the press and the radio These weather forecasts including special warnings of ad verse weather are sent to those who ask for them and are prepared to pay and also to those who are registered on the warning list

In 1954 the Indian Meteorological Department issued nearly 2 lakh weather forecasts for aviation about 6 800 port warnings and nearly 6 800 inland warnings of adverse weather

Of the two schemes of development sanctioned during the year one related to the expansion of the meteorological organisation in Assam and N E Frontier and the other to the establishment of 10 stations to measure upper winds by radio methods A storm detecting radar was installed at the Calcutta airport and a ceilometer for the automatic recording of the low cloud base at Santa Cruz in Bombay

A pilot scheme was introduced in Bombay with a view to furnishing farmers with news about weather through the community project centres and it will be extended to other areas if it proves successful

Arrangements were made to instruct the pilots of the Indian Air Lines Corporation in meteorology while a preliminary report was prepared on the hydrometeorology of the catchment area of the Kosi

In December 1954 on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of the Magnetic Observatory at Alibag in Bombay one of the olde t institutions of its kind in the world a symposium on geo magnetism was held and a special Geomagnetic Number of the Indian Journal of Meteorology and Geophysics was brought out

During the solar eclipse on June 30 1954 a departmental camp was set up at Phalodi in Rajasthan to make spe

cial observations The Department continued to co-operate with the international organisations concerned with meteorology especially with the World Meteorological Organisation and ICAO The Regional Association II (Asia) of WMO held a session in New Delhi in the first half of February 1955 The present Director General of Observatories was re elected to its presidentship for another term

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATION SERVICE

In 1954 four direct radio-telephone services were opened between India and Bahrein Malaya Aden and China At the same time two direct radio-photo services were opened one with China and another with London while two direct wireless telegraph services were also opened to connect India with Saigon and Peking

With the completion of the first Five Year Plan it is expected that India will have four fully equipped wireless communications centres at Bombay Calcutta New Delhi and Madras The circuits will work independently although interlinked with one another

WIRELESS PLANNING AND CO ORDINATION ORGANISATION

An estimated capital cost of Rs 24 38 lakh was sanctioned during the year for a network of monitoring station to be set up in the country Preliminary step have already been taken in this matter and two pilot monitoring stations were installed at Delhi and Nagpur

Three public examinations were held at Calcutta Bombay and Allahabad for the wireless operator s certificate The regulations governing the award of competency certificates have been revised according to the late t international regulations

INDIAN TELEPHONE INDUSTRIES

The authorised capital of the Indian Telephone Industries Limited was raised from Rs 2 5 crore to Rs 4 crore which was fully subscribed The Central Government s share amounted to Rs 3 58 74,500 and that of the Govern ment of Mysore Rs 31,25 000 The Automatic Telephone and Electric Co Ltd of England holds shares worth Rs 10 00 500 only

All telephone parts including the dial but excluding small ball bearings and a couple of magnets are now made in the country By the end of 1954-55 50% of the components of the automatic exchange equipment was manufactured as against only 15% during 1953-54

The factory is also developing 10-line 25 line 50-line and 100-line exchanges for rural areas Some of these are now under field trial

The design of the short haul three-channel carrier telephone system was finalised and its manufacture under taken Different types of voice frequency repeaters are also being manufactured

TRANSPORT

PORTS

Steady progress was made in improving the ports of Calcutta Bombay Madras and Cochin The expenditure to be incurred in 1954-55 was expected to be about Rs 440 lakh. The Government have so far advanced a loan of Rs 600 lakh for the construction of the marine oil terminal at Bombay which is expected to cost about Rs 850 lakh

As regards Kandla the work for the main harbour was in progress and it was expected that the Bunder at the new site would be opened for traffic by April 1955

The drawings and specifications of the craft to be used for the upper Ganga pilot project were received from Holland during the year and steps were taken to construct such craft in this country This project is expected to be in operation by the end of 1955 56 A provision of Rs 2 lakh has been made in the budget of 1955 56 for the Ganga Brahmputra Water Transport Board A provision of Rs 26 lakh has also been made for the purchase of capital equipment needed for the pilot project Furthermore a sum of Rs 3 00 000 was set aside for the development of inland water transport in South India

ROAD TRANSPORT

In November 1954 the Transport Advisory Council recommended the abolition of double taxation of motor vehicles the freer movement of private carriers and the relaxation of restrictions on inter-State traffic

DELHI TRANSPORT SERVICE

Two big depots were built for the Delhi Transport Service and a large workshop is also practically complete Meanwhile 140 buses with Leyland Comet Diesel engines are being added to the fleet of the Delhi Transport Service

SHIPPING

The expansion and modernisation of the Indian merchant fleet continued to make progress At the beginning of 1954 the Indian tonnage was 4 33 000 GRT and at the end of the year it rose to about 4 60 000 GRT Financial assistance given by the Government to the hipping companies continued to be liberal Between April and December 1954 for example Rs 431 7 lakh were advanced to the companies as loan Another Rs 219 6 lakh were expected to be advanced during the remaining period of 1954 55

The Eastern Shipping Corporation made a profit of Rs 4 00 000 for the year 1953-54

The training of ratings also continued About 1 950 boys completed their training on board ship *Bhadra* and *Mekhala* stationed at Calcutta and Visakhapatnam respectively At Navlakhi in Saurashtra a third training establishment for ratings will be set up to train 600 boys annually

The Unberthed Passenger Ships Rules 1954 providing for improved sanitary medical and ventilation arrangements for deck passengers came into force

LIGHTHOUSE

In the development of lighthouses steady progress was maintained and a new light was installed on Ross Island at the approaches to Port Blair Two motor boats were received during the year to attend to the lighthouses of Oyster Rocks and Vengurla Rocks

TOURIST TRAFFIC

In 1954 39 333 foreign tourists came to India the corresponding figure for the previous year being 28 060 The foreign exchange earned thereby has reached about Rs 5 crore a year now A number of new tourist offices have been opened in the different parts of the country such as at Jaipur Simla Aurangabad Bangalore Ootacamund and Darjeeling It has been decided to open another tourist office at Bhuvaneshwar in 1955 56 There is also a proposal to open tourist offices abroad namely at San Francisco London, Paris Copenhagen Buenos Aires Colombo and in Australia Meanwhile a large mass of tourist literature has been brought out in English It has now been decided to issue tourist literature in French German and Spanish and to bring out tourist guides and folders in the regional languages in order to encourage internal tourism

At a conference called to discuss with the representatives of the State Governments measures to develop tourism at home a short term plan was drawn up to establish over 80 tourist centres in the country Guide training courses were completed at Bombay and Delhi during the year and similar courses will be started in Calcutta and Madras in 1955 In the meantime it has been decided to hold the next session of the International Union of Official Travel Organisations in India in October 1955 the Government of India playing the host

ROAD DEVELOPMENT

Up to the end of December 1954 new sections of the national highways stretching over 340 miles were completed while 80 miles of new wide tracks 6 ft wide were laid in Himachal Pradesh The existing national highways over 2 670 miles were improved and 25 major bridges constructed In May 1954 a 4 year programme (1954 55—1957 58) was approved and this would cost about Rs 20 crore and involve the construction of about 1 400 miles of new road ten major bridges and the improvement of about 3 000 miles of the existing roads in the various States

Of the total provision of Rs 12 51 crore made in the Five Year Plan for the development of roads (other than national highways) in Part C (except Coorg) and Part D States Sikkim and the N E F Agency and for some special projects Rs 7 85 crore were expected to be spent in 1954 55 The achievements up to the end of 1954 were thus as follows the construction of 832 miles of new roads about 900 miles of 2 to 6 feet wide tracks in Himachal Pradesh 100 miles of bridle path in the N E F A and the improvement of about 560 miles of existing roads

RAILWAYS

In 1954 55 a readjustment of Second Intermediate and

Third class passenger fares was made on a telescopic basis Thus long distance passengers performing journeys of 301 miles and over were given rel ef while fares were slightly increa ed for those travelling up to 150 miles There was no change in the fares for passengers travelling between 151 to 300 miles Fares for the air conditioned classes were raised from 30 to 34 p es per mile for the first 300 miles and to 32 pies per mile thereafter The changes came into effect from April 1 1955 when the Second and Inter Clas es came to be known as First and Second Classes respectively At the same time certain modifications were made in the freight rates the main features of which were a reduct on in the freight charges for foodgrains and fertilisers a revision of the exi ting telescopic scales in regard to other goods traffic and an increase in rates in traffic moving in smalls

DEVELOPMENT WORKS

Among the new lines under construction the Chunar Robertsganj line the Rajkot town Rajkot junction realign ment and the Murliganj Madhepura line were opened to traffic in July 1954 and the Gandhidham Kandla line in Augu t 1954 The construction of five new lines namely Chamoa Korba coalfields railway Pathankot Madhopur Gop-Katkola Khandwa Hingoli and Quilon Ernakulam aggregating 335 miles was in progress

Preliminary work for the electrification of the Calcutta suburban services was taken in hand and tenders were in vited for rolling stocks and other equipment Also a scheme to extend electrification from Tambaram to Villupuram on the Southern Railway was approved

Of the new lines under survey surveys totalling 255 miles were completed These were Indore-Dewas Ujjain connection to Etah Tildanga Kherjuria Malda Bhava nagar Tarapur and Fatehpur Churu The other two survey namely Mangalore Hassan and Diva Da_gaon were still in progress

On the basis of the surveys already completed the construction of the following lines was sanctioned Fatehpur-Churu Pathankot Madhopur Indore-Dewas Ujjain Barebil Joda and Raniwara Bhiladi Work on Fatehpur-Churu and Pathankot Madhopur projects had begun An aerial survey of the west coast was in progress to determine the possibility of railway communication in that area

The following lines which had been dismantled were restored in 1954-55 Angadipuram Nilambur (Southern Railway) Unao Madhoganj (Northern Railway) Usilampatti Bodinayakkanur (Southern Railway) Nagrota-Jogindernagar (Northern Railway) Bhagalpur Mandar Hill (Eastern Railway) and Sultanpur Zafarabad (Northern Railway)

PLANNING

A Planning Cell was set up in the Railway Board s office and senior technical officers were attached to the Board their main task being to formulate the second Five Year Plan for the Railways and give the necessary guidance Similar units are being set up on other systems also

OPERATIONAL PERFORMANCE

There were substantial increases both in passenger and goods traffic on the broad gauge and meter gauge during the first six months of 1954-55 Wagon loadings were on the increase the average daily coal loadings had risen and transhipmen improved

The *Efficiency Bureau* had studied a number of problems Its suggestions regarding the speeding up of goods trains and the rationalised use of facilities available at certain transhipment points and of new routes to ensure minimum detention of wagons had resulted in appreciable improvement

ROLLING STOCK

In 1954-55 the Chittaranjan Locomotive Works was expected to turn out 98 locomotives The production capacity of the works was being increased to 200 broad gauge locomotives In addition the Telco was advised to increase their production from 50 to 75 meter gauge locomotives

The Perambur Integral Coach Factory was expected to go into production during 1955 56 The manufacture of coaches in railway workshops was also being tepped up and the possibility of a further increase was being examined by the Workshops Reviewing Committee The question of the internal manufacture of electric multiple coaches was also under consideration

AMENITIES FOR PASSENGERS

On each railway a Deputy General Manager was appointed to deal with the amenities to the public A sum of Rs 30 000 000 was again provided for 1955-56 for passenger amenities

New sleeping coaches were being built with more conveniently designed berths better lighting arrangements and an additional wash basin A new type of retiring rooms would be provided at important stations

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES

Between 1952 55 more than 24 000 staff quarters were built and a provision was made for the construction of 10 000 staff quarters in 1955 56 The total sum provided for quarters as well as other amenities in 1954-55 amounted to Rs 5 33 crore

Among staff amenities under construction was the opening of rest homes for the staff at suitable hill stations or sea side resorts or other surroundings where they could

spend their holidays inexpensively and in reasonable comfort. A special officer was appointed to ensure speedy examination of the various representations for the improvement of medical facilities for the staff to plan for the future expansion of such facilities and to implement the decisions taken

New training institutions were opened and the old one enlarged to train new recruits before they were appointed to posts for which prior training was necessary They should be made familiar with the latest techniques and developments so that they could maintain a high standard of efficiency

4 EXTERNAL

EXTEPNAL AFFAIPS

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES

At the ninth ession of the General Assembly the Indian prcpo al for an armament truce wa referred to the Disarmament Commission for further study The re olution on the peaceful use of atomic energy also took into account some of the sugge tions made by Ind a The question of the treatment of people of Indian origin in South Africa was again discu sed by the As embly and a re olution suggest ing direct negotiations between India Pakistan and South Africa was adopted

With regard to the admission of the 21 States to the United Nations the General As embly unanimously adopt ed the resolution spon ored by Ind a and three other States suggesting that all pending applications should be referred back to the Security Council and that the provisions of Article 28(2) of the Charter should be brought into opera tion whereby a pe iodic meet r g of the Foreign Ministers of the States represented on the Council could be convened to solve the deadlock

At thi se ion India wa elected for the first time to the Trusteeship Commi sion for three years beginning in January 1954

On the que tion of the Trust Terr tory of Togoland the

General Assembly adopted by a large majority India s resolution according to which a special mission should visit Togoland to study the problem India is represented on all the functional commi sions of the Economic and Social Council except the Commission on the Status of Women and continues to take an active part in the Council s deliberations The Indian delegation also took an active part in formulating the resolution for the establishment of a Special United Nations Fund SUNFED for the economic development of underdeveloped areas

India has been taking an increasing interest in the working of the United Nations Children s Fund and has increased her contribution by Rs 1 lakh On the initiative of India and Uraguay the General Assembly recommended the institution of Universal Children s Day from 1956

UNESCO has accepted India s invitation to hold its 9th General Conference in India in 1956 Dr A L Mudaliar was elected Chairman of the Fxecutive Board

India s share of the United Nations budget has been reduced from 3 40 to 3 30 per cent

The Indian delegation secured the Secretary General s agreement to the general principle that the recruitment of people who have taken active part in political controversies should be avoided The delegation al o pleaded strongly for increa ed representation of Asia at all levels in the U N Secretariat

INDIA S NEIGHBOURS

During the year the Governments of Bhutan and India worked in close co operation A survey of the Manas river in Bhutan is under consideration with a view to relieving distress from floods in both Bhutan and Assam

Sikkim made considerable progress both politically and

economically The Government of India has agreed to provide financial and technical assistance to Sikkim to implement its Seven Year Development Plan which has been phased to synchronise with India s Five Year Plan The Maharaj Kumar and Maharaj Kumari of Sikkim participated in the Republic Day Celebrations in Delhi

India s relations with Afghanistan remained friendly as before In order to promote fruit trade between the two countries a centre was opened in Amritsar in 1954 for the fumigation of grape The Government of India provided training to a large number of Afghan Air Force personnel and to Afghan nationals in fumigation work cottage industries textiles and milk production and distribution at the Aarey Milk Colony at Bombay An Indian officer was ent to train Afghan personnel in the extraction of salt A cultural delegation from Afghanistan toured India and the Government of India took part in the national *Jashan* celebrations of Afghanistan

An exhibition of Buddhist art and antiquities was arranged at Rangoon when the 6th Buddhist Council met there Several groups of experts from Burma and Burmese Ministers toured India to study the various development schemes

There was some difficulty in implementing the January agreement regarding people of Indian origin settled in Ceylon Another conference was therefore held between the Prime Ministers of the two countries in October 1954, and they agreed on the means by which the registration of applicants as citizens of either country would be facilitated

The Government of India continued to give economic and technical assistance to Nepal for the construction of Gaucher airfield roads and minor irrigation works Indian technicians assi ted the Nepal Government in the execution of various develpoment schemes and in the reorganisation

of its administrative machinery At the same time training facilities were offered to about 200 Nepalese nationals in a number of technical institutions in India An agreement was also reached in connection with the Kosi Project which will benefit both the countries

Efforts were made to settle all outstanding disputes between India and Pakistan through direct negotiations Accordingly the Prime Ministers of the two countries met in New Delhi in May to discuss common problems

The Steering Committees which had last met in July 1953 met again at Karachi in February and in New Delhi in March 1955 The representatives of the Ministries of Rehabilitation and Finance of the two countries also met at Karachi in March 1955 to consider problems relating to evacuee property The Indus Basin Working Party is engaged in finalising a plan for the division of the waters of the Indus system The Ministers for Minority Affairs of the two countries too met in July 1954 and agreed to meet again and undertake a joint tour of selected areas in East Pakistan as soon as possible

One of the major difficulties in improving relations between the people of the two countries has been the restrictions on travel and trade Direct passenger rail traffic was resumed between Amritsar and Lahore on October 28 1954 and passport and visa rules were relaxed for the Indo-Pakistan cricket test match held in Lahore in January 1955

The Instruments of Ratification of the agreement signed in May 1954 to speed up the recovery of abducted women have been exchanged The Governor General of Pakistan accepted the President's invitation to witness the Republic Day Celebrations in January 1955 This was the first time that the head of a foreign State was invited to witness these celebrations

FOREIGN POSSESSIONS

The question of the French pos essions in India was settled sat sfactorily and on October 21 1954 an agreement was signed between the two countries for a *de facto* transfer of the administration to India This took place on November 1 1954 The Portuguese possession however continued to be a problem The Goans succeeded despite repressive measures in liberating the enclaves of Dadra and Nager Haveli on their own initiative The Government of India while mak ng it clear that it fully supported Goan a p ra ticns for freedom adhered to the policy of friendly negotiations for the settlement of disputes

SOUTH EAST ASIA

India s relations with South East A ian countries remained friendly The Pr me Ministers of India Burma, Ceylon Indonesia and Pakistan met at Colombo in April 1954 and were able to agree on many issue In particular their approach to the problem of Indo-China was found helpful in bringing about a settlement Meeting again at Bogor in December 1954 the Prime Mini ters dec ded to hold an Asian African Conference at Bandung which took place between April 18 24 1955

India accepted the Chairmanship of the International Commi sions for Supervision and Control in Vietnam Laos and Cambodia The Commis ions started functioning on August 11 1954 and considerable progress ha been made in implementing the Geneva agreements

The Prime Minister of Indonesia visited India in September 1954 and informal talks were held on variou matters of common interest The trade agreement between India and Indonesia which was valid up to the end of 1953 has been extended up to June 30 1955

FAR EAST

The relations between India and China were further

graphs and gramophone records dealing with the various aspects of Indian life Twenty seven information po ts received daily messages in morse from headquarters The rate for pre s telegrams to China were reduced by nearly half and similar reductions in the rates of telegrams to other Asian countries are under consideration

The Government purchased the copyright for Arabic tran lations of six well known Indian classics Copies of these transaltions will be distr buted in the various coun tries of West Asia

Much was done during the year through the media of art exhibitions dance and music performances and rad o broadca ts to acquaint people in foreign countries with the various aspects of Indian culture Special mention may be made of a large scale exhibition entitled Indian Art Through the Age in several countries of the Middle East and Europe the visit of the Indian cultural delegation con sisting of musicians and dancers to the U S S R Poland and Czechoslovakia and the performances of Mrinalini Sarabhai and Indrani Rehman and her troupe in Europe and Ceylon respectively

INDIANS OVERSEAS

The Indian High Commission in South Africa was closed down on July 1 1954

EMIGRATION

There wa no change during the year in the administ ration of the provisions of the Indian Emigration Act but amendments are now under consideration Labourer al ready settled in Malaya and Burma were however permit ted to return to those countries after hort visits to India Permis ion was also granted to the dependents of labourers already settled in Ceylon and Malaya to go to those coun tries Efforts are being made to prevent illicit immigration

to Ceylon and permission to go to Ceylon ha ; been withdrawn from unskilled Indians

HAJ

Arrangements were made for over 7 000 pilgrims to visit Hejaz They were given facilities such as exempt on from income-tax certificates and permission to take currency food provisions and clothes with them Medical assistance was also provided

VISITORS

During the year a large number of distinguished vi i tors came to India Special mention might be made of the President of the Federal People s Republic of Yugoslavia the Governor General of Pakistan the Prime Minister cf the People s Republic of China the Prime Mini ter of Indonesia and the Prime Minister of Iraq These visits showed the increasing interest taken by other countries in Ind a s development plans and their desire to understand India s foreign policy

DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

Forty four countries have d plomatic representation in India and there are 89 con ular posts Two new diplomatic missions were established and the status of one legation was raised to that of an embassy At the same time e ght new consular posts were establ shed three at Bombay two at Calcutta two at New Delhi and one at Madra

ADMINISTRATION

The Ministry of External Affairs has 60 ections of which 19 are administrative and 41 territorial and techn cal These sections are grouped in 10 divisions

In November 1954 an Organisation and Methods Sec

tion was set up to examine the methods of work in the various sections to study organisational problems and to suggest improvements in procedure for greater efficiency

The permanent strength of the Indian Foreign Service is at present 184 It decided in 1954 55 that I F S probationers should undergo six months training in the districts to enable them to have first hand knowledge of India s problems in administration The formation of the I F S (B) cadre is now nearing completion and is expected to come into existence in 1955

Embassies were opened in Yugoslavia and Mexico Consulates General in Laos and Vietnam, a Consulate in Muscat and a Special Mission in Cambodia and a Liaison Officer at Khartoum The status of the Consulate General in Saudi Arabia has been raised to that of a Legation

A Foreign Service Inspectorate was erected in 1955 to carry out periodical inspections of the Indian Missions abroad in order to effect efficiency and economy in their administration Two Joint Secretaries and a representative of the Finance Ministry visited a number of Missions and their recommendations are now under consideration

New centres of administration were opened in the interior of all the six Divisions of the North East Frontier Agency The administrative machinery has been integrated into a single line administration' with the Political Officer as the main executive agency and the local heads of the various departments as advisers A Financial Adviser has also been appointed to assist the Political Officer Development schemes in the fields of education communications public health and agriculture are making good progress

Chandernagore was merged with West Bengal on October 2 1954

DEFENCE

Once again India s Armed Forces were called upon to shoulder an international responsibility in the cause of peace About 130 Officers and over 800 other Ranks including a few men from the Navy and the Air Force were sent to Indo China to a sist the International Super visory Commissions in Laos Cambodia and Viet Nam in the discharge of their responsibilities under the Geneva Agreement The Indian officers and men have won the confidence of both sides to the Indo China dispute and have functioned with the same unwavering impartiality as in the Peace Mission in Korea

AID TO CIVIL POWER

Apart from minor acts of humanitarian or social service voluntarily undertaken by Services personnel in and around the areas where they were stationed organised help on a considerable scale was rendered in several ca es Instances of such aid were flood relief in Assam and Bihar construc tion of spurs near Dibrugarh to prevent the erosion of the Brahmaputra bank air dropping of supplies in North East Frontier Agency and transport of heavy equipment for hydro electric project in Kashmir

Two Army medical relief teams also carried out exten sive anti epidemic measures in the Nepal Terai and gave much needed medical aid to the people in these areas When there was acute food scarcity in some parts of Nepal the Air Force rushed to the relief of the people and dropped supplies which would have taken weeks to arrive The Indian Navy rushed the medical relief team of the Madras Government to the Laccadiv Islands where an epidemic had broken out

Aerial photographs taken by the IAF Survey Flight have helped a great deal in the survey of hitherto unmapped areas in India and in the planning development and con struction of new roads and railways ports river embank

ments hydro-electric projects and reclamation schemes as part of the country's first Five Year Plan

NATIONAL SERVICE

One of the most significant development in this field was the inauguration on May 1 1955 of the National Volunteer Force in which 5 00 000 men over a period of five years will be given elementary military training The object of the scheme is to inculcate in the people a sense of discipline and a feeling of self reliance as well as to create in them an urge for national service Fifty five camp have been held so far and about 25 000 men have received elementary military training

The Territorial Army has gained in strength and the deficiencies in the authorised strength have been recently made up

Inaugurated in July 1948 the National Cadet Corps initially consisted of Senior Division (Boys) Junior Division (Boy) and the (Senior) Girl Division It was decided during the year that a Junior Wing of the Girls' Division should also be started The National Cadet Corps has been steadily expanding as will be seen from the following statement

	Boys		Girls		Total
	Senior Division	Junior Division	Senior Wing	Junior Wing	
January 1 1954	28 217	54 400	620		83 237
January 1 1955	39 085	56 617	2 728	2 914	1 01 344

Up to last year the Centre and the State shared the expenditure on National Cadet Corps roughly in the proportion of 1 2 During the year the financial arrangement was revised and the expenditure is now shared equally Accordingly the strength of the National Cadet Corps was increased by about 20 per cent The most significant increase was in the Girls Division

The Air Wing of the National Cadet Corp was further enlarged to nine Air cadets of the e squadrons participated with those of the other two wings in most of the ocial camps held during the year for voluntary national serv ce

To meet the pressing demand for some type of physical and military training the Auxiliary Cadet Corps was tarted the present strength being over five lakhs The Central Government provides staff for training and super vision and the rest of the expenditure is borne by the State Governments or the educational institutions

NATIONAL DEFENCE ACADEMY

During the year the Joint Services Wing was shifted from Dehra Dun to Khadakvasla The duration of the common course at Khadakvasla will now be three years for cadets of the three Services Another inter Service train ing institution, the Staff College at Wellington also wit ne sed a change in command and for the first time an Indian officer was appointed as its Commandant.

ECONOMY

The emphasis during the year was on effecting as much economy in Defence expenditure as possible without affecting the efficiency of the Armed Forces The measures taken include better maintenance of Defence equipment and stores alternative use of surplus stores and introduc tion of better methods of storage and packing

On the production side efforts for increasing indigenous output in place of imported items of Defence stores were made Indigenous manufacture has been succe sfully established for more than 100 items and investigations in respect of another 315 are in progress Substitute material has been accepted for 1 000 items

Furthermore in order to encourage cottage industries

it was decided to use *khadi* cloth in tead of mill made cloth in respect of certain items used by the Defence Services It was also decided that no foreign cloth would be used for the purpose of making uniforms

ORDNANCE FACTORIES

The Committee set up to review the working of Ordnance Factories has submitted its report which is now under Government s consideration Meanwhile Ordnance Factories tried to utili e their surplus capacity for the production of civilian goods Accordingly the value of such production rose from Rs 80 lakh in 1952 53 to about R 300 lakh in 1954 55

The production of machine tool at Ambarnath is proceeding according to a revised plan A considerable number of machines from German Reparations have also been repaired and installed in a number of factories thereby increasing productive capacity

The construction work of the Bharat Electronics Factory designed to produce electronic equipment is making progress

EX SERVICEMEN

A number of land colonies for the re ettlement of ex Servicemen started functioning during the year while more are now in the proce of development

More than 600 ex Servicemen have been trained since 1950 in vocational training Also another scheme for training them in basic agriculture for employment as *Gram Sevaks* in Community Project or National Extension Service blocks was started

CHANGE IN DESIGNATION

By a special legislation early this year the designations

of the three Services Chief were changed from Commander in Chiefs of the Army Navy and the Air Force to Chief of the Army Staff Chief of the Naval Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff

CHANGE OVER TO HINDI

Efforts were made to ensure that the officers in the three Services acquired a sufficient knowledge of Hindi At the Joint Services Wing all cadets of the three Services have to learn Hindi and pass an examination before they are granted Commissions Officers already commi sioned in the Services have been asked to pass a test in Hindi and so far 85 per cent in the Army and 50 per cent in the Navy and the Air Force have passed such tests

The medium of instruction for educational purpo es in the Army is Hindustani/Hindi in the Devnagri script for JCOs and ORs The change-over from the Roman to the Devnagri script has been completed and all ranks in the Army are now familiar with the Devnagri script Hindi primers and text books on various subjects have been pre pared by the Army Educational Corps A mall distionary in Roman Urdu Hindi vocabulary consisting of 2 000 words has been printed and issued to all Units Hindi books for general reading have also been added to Unit libraries Hindi typewriters have al o been brought into use

The question of replacing English words of Command by suitable Hindi terms was examined by a committee of repre entatives from the three Services assisted by three educationists It has ubmitted its provisional recom mendations covering some of the more common expressions used for drill and parade Pending translation of all the military terms steps are being taken for the introduction of Hindi words of Command at Service parades

PROHIBITION

The decision that in all me ses of the Armed Forces

the toasts in future will be drunk in non alcoholic drinks took effect from July 1 1955 It is the first step in the ultimate aim of introducing total prohibition in the Armed Forces

FLEET EXPANSION

The Indian Fleet acquired the 8 000 ton Colony Class Cruiser formerly known as Nigeria and now renamed INS Mysore Five fire fly planes have been added to the Naval Aviation Wing The month of June this year saw the com mi sioning in the United Kingdom for the Indian Navy of two new Minesweepers This is part of the Navy s replacement programme under which all the exi ting ships would be replaced by new ones The Minesweepers have been commi sioned as INS Bassen and INS Bimlipatam It was also decided to construct warships in India The construction of a survey vessel in the first instance has already been started at the Hindustan Shipyard in Vishakha patnam

During the summer the Indian Naval ships paid good will visits to Manila Hongkong Singapore Bangkok France Italy Egypt Sudan and Libya Among the foreign ships that came on goodwill visits to India were two Canadian naval ships

AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY AND RESEARCH

A beginning was made during the year by setting up an organisation for the development and production of military aircraft in India In the development of the first India built trainer aircraft HT 2 the IAF had worked closely with the manufacturers the Hindustan Aircraft Limited The aircraft has recently been put on regular service with one of the IAF flying training Academies Practically all fighter/bomber squadrons were re-equipped with modern jet aircraft during the last 12 months Helicopters C 119 Boxcar and Viscount turbo-jet transport

aircraft are some of the modern machines recently added to the air fleet of the IAF

GOODWILL MISSIONS

An IAF goodwill mission was sent to Indonesia in December 1954 in return of a similar Indonesian Air Force goodwill mission which visited India three years ago As a result an airlink between the two Asian countries was established by running a regular Service courier aircraft between Indonesia and India and vice versa and an exchange of officers between the two Air Forces was agreed to

At the invitation of the Government of USSR Air Marshal S Mukherjee Chief of the Air Staff and nine other IAF officers visited Moscow to witness the Soviet air display in the first week of July 1955

INFOPMATION AND BROADCASTING

The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting serving as it does as a link between the Government and the people embarked among other activities upon a programme of field publicity for the Five Year Plan during the year The increasing development activities in the country called for greater attention to publicity inform and educate the common man and to rouse in him a sense of duty to the community

PRESS COMMISSION

The Press Commission submitted its report in the third week of July 1954 The Government is now considering measures to implement its recommendations Meanwhile a bill was passed by Parliament and received the President s assent on March 12 1955 whereby the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act were extended to the working journalist

The development plan of All India Radio made further progre s with the installation of 50 kw transmitters at Bombay Ahmedabad and Jullundur A 50 kw medium wave transmitter was installed at Poona in 1954-55 A broadcasting station was also opened during the year at Rajkot with a one kw transmitter

Sites were acquired at Bombay and Madra for 100 kw short wave transmitters and buildings are under construction at both these places Sites have also been acquired for the 50 kw installations at Lucknow Bangalore and Calcutta and the construction of buildings has made con siderable progress at Lucknow and Bangalore The 50 kw transmitter at Lucknow and the broadcasting centres at Indore Jaipur and Lucknow are scheduled to be com pleted in the next few months After the completion of the development plan primary service will be available on the medium wave to about 220 million people in the country

Home Services

To make the people more radio-minded and to step up the sale of radio sets a Radio Month was organised from October 2 1954 with the co-operation of trade and industry During the month special programmes were broadcast from the A I R stations and the radio trade offered attrac tive concessions to intending purchasers of radio sets

The national programme of talks is now radiated as a weekly programme A series of talks on such important problems as Law for the Layman Indian Dance and Indian Literature were broadcast in this programme in addition to 16 talks on subjects of topical interest

Special lessons in Hindi were given by A I R A fuller service in simple Hindi was also devised for non Hindi listeners The importance of Hindi and the need to

acquire a workman like understanding and use of the language was emphasised in special programmes for children women industrial workers etc

School broadcasts were introduced at Ahmedabad Hyderabad My ore and Jullundur while a special service was offered for the benefit of university students In order to maintain a high degree of academic standard however these broadcasts were confined to six stations only and their frequency was reduced from once a week to once a fortnight

Eight stations with light music units broadcast more than 500 items during the year Meanwhile steps were taken to collect available literature on Indian folk music from the State Governments universities research workers and artists

There are now over 13 000 community listening sets in the country and over 4 800 schools have taken out licences for receiving sets Compared with the preceding year there was an increase of over 20 per cent in the number of community listening sets The total number of broadcast receiver licences of all types was 915 790 during 1954

News Services

The broadcast of regional news bulletins in Gujarati and Marathi was started at Bombay from April 15 1954 and in Bengali from Calcutta on May 1 1954 in addition to the Central News Service of A I R which now includes 70 bulletins in 26 Indian and foreign languages in both the Home and External Services Of these 27 bulletins are broadcast in 14 languages for overseas listeners and 43 bulletins in 16 languages for home listeners The total duration of the bulletins is 13 hours and 57 minutes

The Central News Service supplemented the news reports of the proceedings in Parliament by a 5 minute daily commentary immediately preceding the main evening news

bulletin An interesting feature was the broadcast of special weather bulletins for the benefit of the Japanese Californian Argentine and French Himalayan expeditions

External Services

Overseas broadcasts continued to reflect significant aspects of Indian culture and project the Indian point of view on international events Among the more important items dealing with national and international affairs were A New Civilisation for Africa by Rev Michael Scott and the Struggle Again t Colonialism by eminent public men messages from the Prime Ministers of Indonesia and China and from Marshal Tito and broadcasts on the Five Year Plan The other important broadcasts included folk songs tribal music and dance and recitals by well known musicians

All India Radio also prepared recordings of Indian music talks plays and features for several foreign broadcasting organi ations and the Indian Embassies abroad

Transcription Service

A beginning was made with a Transcription Service It is expected that in due course it will make it possible to proce s recordings of good quality for the use of A I R as well as for the foreign broadcasting organisations

During the year the Service processed and distributed to the tations 50 items of light music besides cla ical items The choral version of the National Anthem prepared with the help of Visva Bharati wa also processed and copies distributed in addition to six signature tunes and a few items of publicity for the Five Year Plan

The Transcription Service also undertook the collection and centrali ation of important electrical recordings of speeches and addresses delivered by outstanding Indian personalities Its library contain 52 hours of recordings of Gandhiji s post prayer speeche of which material for

3¼ hours is for commercial release Meanwhile 71 matrices have been transcribed from material which is not meant for commercial release

Administration

The radio stations at Srinagar and Jammu were taken over by A.I.R on April 13 1954

There were 890 640 broadcast receiver licences of all types on November 30 1954 representing an increase of nearly 53 000 licences over those in 1953 The domestic broadcast receiver licences increased from 769 505 to 820 668 and community receiver licences excluding school licences from 7 112 to 8 749 The number of school broadcast receiver licences was 4 819 on November 30 1954 showing an increase of nearly 1 000 licences over those in 1953

PRESS INFORMATION BUREAU

The Press Information Bureau supplies the Indian and the world press with authoritative information on Government activities by means of news pictorial and feature services It also keeps the Government informed of the trends of public opinion

Publicity material is now being supplied to the press in eight Indian languages and in English Services in Kannada and Telugu were started in 1954 Three more units were sanctioned for Assamese Malayalam and Oriya and will start operating shortly The news services cover 2 559 newspapers and periodicals and the number of recipients are nearly 4 000

A new service giving digest of the week s news was started in 1954 exclusively for the Indian language press Feature articles and ebonoid blocks were also supplied to the language paper Special attention was paid to the development of news services with a wider coverage for

Government material and more expeditious supply of news for Hindi newspapers

The Bureau arranged press coverage and photographs for 495 international conferences and meetings held in India

As many as 1 01 114 prints of different news photographs covering 1 819 assignments were distributed to newspapers in English and the Indian languages Also 1 513 enlargements dealing with India s cultural heritage architecture and social and industrial progress were supplied for exhibitions abroad

An important service of ebonoid blocks for the use of the smaller newspapers was started during the year Blocks of photographs numbering 21 400 were supplied to nearly 200 newspapers and journals

Two press delegations one from Indonesia and another from Egypt visited India during 1954 55 The Bureau helped these delegations to visit the major development projects in the various parts of the country Besides the delegation 112 correspondents and editors from foreign countries came to India and the necessary facilities were provided for them by the Bureau.

In order to keep the various Ministries in touch with press reaction 40 English dailies 30 weeklies and 25 other periodicals from India and Pakistan were crutinised every day and clippings supplied to 1,0 recipients A weekly round up of the Indian language press was also undertaken

PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

The Publications Division is responsible for the production distribution and sale of pamphlets and magazines for internal and external publicity The object of internal publicity is to provide authentic information about the country and the activities of the Government External

publicity on the other hand aims at projecting India to other countries so that they may have a better appreciation of her achievements and a greater understanding of her problems The Division also advises the various Mini tries in the preparation and production of publicity literature

During the year 3 monthlies namely *Social Welfare Bhagirath* and *Gram Sevak* were added to the list of journals handled by the Division The *March of India* a journal meant primarily for foreign publicity was con verted from a bi monthly to a monthly in January 1955 and the price per copy reduced from Rs 2/8/ to Rs 1/4/

The Editorial Board for *Ajkal* (Hindi) was reconstitut ed Proposals were made to constitute boards for the other journal

The Division now publishes 11 magazines The question of bringing out *Bal Bharati* a Hindi magazine for children in the important regional languages to begin with in Tamil and Marathi is under the consideration of the Government. Meanwhile the Division released two childrens story books namely *Bharat Ki Lok Kathaen* and *Desh Videsh Ki Lok Kathaen* Another in the series *Manoranjak Lok Kathaen* was in the press

Up to January 15 1955 114 books pamphlets etc relating to both general publicity and publicity for the Five Year Plan were released in English and Hindi and the other Indian languages

The most important publication of the year was the *Gandhi Album* a collection of pictures relating to Gandhi ji s life Other publications of special interest were *5 000 Years of Indian Architecture Contemporary Indian Painters India 1954—A Reference Annual* and *Kangra Valley Paint ings* which features colour reproduction of rare paintings of the Pahari School.

The Division was now engaged in preparing editions of the *Gandhi Album* in the regional languages the Telugu Kannada and Malayalam editions being ready for the press The Hindi Bengali Tamil Marathi and Gujarati editions are expected to be ready shortly

The Publications Division has also planned the production and mass distribution of special literature designed to develop correct basic values and attitudes among the people A start was made with a 16-page pamphlet in Hindi entitled *Gram Dharma* by Acharya Vinoba Bhave One lakh copies of this pamphlet were now in the process of distribution while 50 000 copies each were being printed in 12 other language Some of the latter have already been released This pamphlet will be followed by six more titles

Up to December 1954 the Photo Section of the Division covered 77 out-station and 20 local features 1 400 black and white negatives and 450 colour transparencies were secured and nearly 5 000 new prints added to the library In addition, pr nts and enlargements were supplied for a number of exhibitions and festivals at home and abroad A number of albums were also prepared for presentation to distinguished visitors and delegations including Marshal Tito and the Ch ne e and the Russian Cultural Delegations

With a view to achieving as wide a circulation of the publicity material on the Five Year Plan as possible more than 1 70 000 copies of a number of I P P pamphlets in the regional languages were supplied at 50 and 75 per cent of the price to Part A and Part B and C States respectively

In the next financial year separate arrangements will be made in the Publications Division for the production and distribution of tourist literature on behalf of the Ministry of Transport It was al o decided to merge the office of the *Indian Listener Awaz* and *Sarang* now under the control of the Director General of All India Radio with the Publications Divisions

FILMS DIVISION

The Films Division released 39 documentaries during 1954 55 and produced newsreels at the rate of one a week. A special edition was complied every month for the Indian Missions abroad During the year 43 documentaries were exhibited at ten film festivals Fifty two of the Indian Missions abroad are on the mailing list of the Films Division

There were 3 277 cinema theatres on the circuits of the Division It has been calculated that on an average 60 crores of people see these films every year The total number of prints prepared every week for distribution was 137

Out of 39 documentaries produced by the Division six were made by private producers A special committee was appointed to draw up a panel of approved private producers for the production of films on contract basis

Thirty two films on various subjects were scheduled to be produced for the Planning Commission and the Community Projects Administration six of which have so far been produced Special arrangements have also been made with private producers to produce 13 films under the Integrated Publicity Programme

Under a scheme for the production of special children s films the Division produced two film magazines containing topical items of interest to children and a cartoon film Unit is being set up to produce films for the rural areas and entertainment films for children

For the first time awards were given by the Government to the best film in each category 'Mahabalipuram won the President s Gold Medal for the best documentary *film the documentaries Tree of Wealth and Holy* Himalayas received Certificates of Merit

The Central Board of Film Censors examined 2 707 films of which 50 films were referred to the Revising Committees The number of films to which certificates were refu ed was 44 of which only one was Indian A few amendments were made in the Cinematograph (Censorship) Rules Advisory Panels attached to the Regional Offices of the Board were reconstituted with a tenure of two years The examination of foreign films excluding shorts other than newsreels and trailers has been centralised at Bombay

Following the judgement of the Supreme Court regarding the exhibition of approved films new directions were issued in mo t States and the nature of the films to be exhibited and the proportion of the screening time to be devoted to approved films were specified

ADVERTISING BRANCH

The Advertising Branch produces and relea es advertisements on behalf of the different Ministries of the Government of India except the Ministry of Railways

During the year the Advertising Branch was transferred from Simla to Delhi The number of newspapers and periodicals in which the Government placed advertisements increased from 260 to 352 of which 91 were in English and 261 in the Indian languages The Advertising Branch also took up outdoor advertising on a large scale

Preparatory step were taken for the formation of an Advertising Council in the country This will consist of the representatives of adverti ers the advertising agencie and various other media including newspapers film exhibitions cinema owners and the master printers

Among the major publicity campaigns undertaken during the year were the National Plan Loan and Certificates

the Five Year Plan Community Projects Small Savings Schemes and Tourism

The total number of advertisements during 1954 55 was 263 corresponding to 7 000 insertions which took up approximately 130 500 column inches of space at a total cost of *Rs 9 57 000*

RESEARCH AND REFERENCE DIVISION

The Research and Reference Division provides the media units of the Ministry with background material and research papers on various subjects The compilation of *India—A Reference Annual* is now a regular assignment for the Division The 1954 edition of the *Annual* covered some 31 subjects dealing with the various activities of the Union and State Governments It also gave basic information on subjects of permanent interest such as the land and people the constitution the civil and Defence services public finance the Five Year Plan community development etc The 1955 edition of the *Reference Annual* has also been brought out and its scope considerably enlarged

INTEGRATED PUBLICITY PROGRAMME

A special unit has now been set up under an Adviser to deal with the integrated publicity programme for the *Five Year Plan*

Exhibition Division

The Division participated in 26 exhibitions organised in different States and sent exhibition material to more than 450 organisations and educational institutions throughout the country It also supplied material for exhibitions in London Cairo Ankara Khatmandu Dacca and Lausanne

The two Exhibition trains carrying exhibits models

charts etc relating to the Five Year Plan recently concluded their tour after having vi ited about 230 stations in almost all States It is estimated that over 30 lakh people visited these trains

It has now been agreed that standard sets of exhibition material would be supplied for display in the villages through the mobile vans of the C P A About 20 sets of exhibits will be supplied one set for each of the major States A van fitted with exhibits on the Plan is also being obtained to tour smaller towns and rural areas Meanwhile a permanent exhibition on the Plan was et up in Srinagai Exhibits were supplied to Himachal Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh Governments too

Mobile Units

Thirty three mobile field publicity units visited over 2 000 towns and villages to popularise the Plan They organised their activities at mass gatherings at the fairs and festivals and arranged 1 668 film shows which were seen by over 70 lakh people

These units displayed distributed and sold material and publications about the Plan at libraries educational institutions and the *panchayatghars* The number of the film ,hows ro e from 139 in October 1954 to 424 in February 1955 Light mobile cinema equipment and vehicles were given to each unit so that they could reach the remotest parts in the rural areas Some field officers also participated in *Shramdan* The Implementation Committees for the Plan were organised in some places - The units carried out pecial publicity for the National Plan Loan and Certificates by distributing posters and folders and holding meetings

Song and Drama

Steps were taken to explore dramatic talent collect

local folk songs and secure suitable scripts for dramas in the regional languages Two performances each of the approved drama *Hamara Gaon* were given at Bahadurgarh in the Punjab and at Solan in Himachal Pradesh This play was translated into Punjabi Oriya Assamese Gujarati Manipuri Marathi Kannada Telugu Tamil and Malayalam

Since October 1954 a Song and Drama Division has been organised to help local troupes in arranging the pro duction of suitable plays It was also decided to prepare even sets of theatrical equipment for the seven regions of the mobile unit

At present Bombay Bengal Bhopal and the Punjab are operating schemes of their own for song and drama The services of efficient artists for Harikatha and Barra katha are also being secured

Other Units

AIR too arranged special items of publicity about the Plan including 801 talks 113 features and plays and 411 discussions interviews and dialogues

The Publications Division brought out 72 books and pamphlets on the Plan in English Hindi and the regional languages Ten lakh and eighty thousand copies of these publications were thus printed for sale and free distribu tion

The Advertising Consultant published 23 textual and six photographic posters (22 lakh copies) two broadsheets (six lakh copies) two folders (1 75 lakh copies) and one slide (3 500 in number) for distribution and display among educational and welfare institutions libraries and ocial and cultural centres

The Films Division produced six documentaries deal

ing with the various projects targets and achievements under the Plan and stressing the need for people s participation in constructive work. As many as 9 254 copies of films in various regional languages were distributed among the mobile units and the State publicity department

THE STATES

1 PART A

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

ANDHRA

With a view to completing the reclamation of lands in the Tungabhadra Project area at an early date the Government purchased 15 tractor with bulldozers at a total cost of Rs 10 71 030 during the year

A tractor workshop was also established at Holagundi in the Tungabhadra Project area with necessary staff in order to provide servicing facilities for the tractors and bulldozers working in the area An amount of Rs 1 5 lakh was also sanctioned for the purchase of equipment for the workshop

A total quantity of 70 649 tons of ammonium sulphate was distributed to ryots in the State, For this purpose a sum of Rs 140 lakh was distributed to the ryots as taccavi loans

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was further popularised by the Agriculture Department by means of demonstrations cinema slides pamphlets supply of hand rakes etc On an average this method resulted in an yield of 700 lbs of paddy per acre

ASSAM

A total of 19 279 maunds of nucleus seeds of improv-

ed types distributed during the year brought an additional production of 13 439 tons in an area of 31 777 acres About 3800 maunds of primary seeds of paddy 57 maunds of recommended varieties of mustard and 247 maunds of jute seeds were distributed Eight hundred of potato tubers were distributed among flood affected people in the districts of Cachar Sibsagar and Lakhimpur About 1566 maunds of maize millets and paddy seeds were distributed in the hill areas bordering Pakistan In addition 56 942 plants and grafts of different fruit varieties were supplied to growers

Food production was futher stepped up by encouraging double cropping—growing an ahu crop followed by ali or a jute crop followed by sali or an ahu crop followed by potato pulses and vegetables A total area of 83 013 acres thus treated during this year brought an estimated additional output of 20 889 tons

The tea estates continued to participate actively in the Grow More Food Campaign and altogether 1 31 354 acres of tea garden land were brought under cultivation Other land reclamation work was continued in the districts of Kamrup Nowgong Darrang and Cachar through mechanised operations

As soil erosion during the rains constitutes a major problem for agriculture particularly in the hill areas soil conservation methods like the construction of contour bunds planting of trees shrubs and grasses possessing soil binding properties and the plugging of gullies were continued In all 310 terraced projects were executed in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Lushai Hills Naga Hills and Garo Hills benefiting 816 acres of land

BIHAR

The effort to produce more food by providing medium and minor irrigation schemes continued Up to the end

of December 1954 1832 surface wells 901 open borings 396 minor irrigation works 36 medium irrigation works and seven tube-wells had been completed and 1 205 Rahat pumps and 15 engine pumps sold For 1955 56 the target has been raised to 6 000 surface wells 1 500 open borings 1 500 minor irrigation works 90 medium irrigation works and 32 tube wells

The Irrigation Department completed 34 irrigation schemes and 23 drainage and embankment schemes started in previous years bringing irrigation facilities to 7 38 lakh acres

BOMBAY

For the benefit of cultivator 3 500 demonstration plots were arranged over a total area of about 7 000 acres The cultivators have been able with the use of this method to obtain individual record yields of as much as 9 000 lbs of paddy per acre as against about 1600 lbs by the ordinary method

Apart from the emphasis laid on the Japanese method of paddy cultivation the Government also organised a concerted intensive cultivation drive by introducing various schemes for multiplication and distribution of improved seeds It also supplied large quantities of ammonium sulphate and manure mixture The extension of irrigation facilities and the soil conservation measures also helped to increase production

In all 316 new wells were constructed and 327 old wells repaired The taccavi loans given to cultivators for this purpose amounted to Rs 7 90 731 So far as boring of wells was concerned 113 bores were taken with a total footage of about 6 600

Bunding work done in an area about 20 600 acres was consolidated and new bunding undertaken in about 41 400 acres

Eighty six schemes for the reclamation of khar land were completed An area of about 58 000 acres was reclaimed and made fit for cultivation

MADHYA PRADESH

The four cotton breeding centres operating till the previous year were closed and cotton improving work was reorganised by the Indian Central Cotton Committee Two new centres one for breeding Deshi cottons with its head quarters at Akola and the other for breeding American cottons with it headquarters at Achalpur were sanctioned for three years

The rust resistant wheat hybrids evolved by the wheat specialist and multiplied on government and private seed farms were grown on nearly 3 000 acre in the first instance spreading to over 15 000 acres in the later season The results were encouraging

Beside the improved varieties evolved under the Rice Research Scheme which were distributed on a large scale further experiments with Burma Crosses were continued at the experimental farm Labhandi (Raipur) The hybrids have proved very successful

Soil Conservation was carried out on cultivators fields with the aid of five bull dozer Of these two were working in Sagar district and three in Hoshangabad district in the tractor ploughed areas With the help of these bull dozers, 1 58 760 running feet of 2 feet and 3 feet contour bunds were constructed at a total cost of Rs 21 660

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was practised on 13 190 acres during the year

PUNJAB

The food position further improved during the year

Production of the seven major foodgrains of the Punjab which amounted to 2 41 million tons in the first year of the Plan period rose to 3 69 million tons at the beginning of the fourth year

The area under the American variety of cotton increased from less than 40 000 acres in 1947 48 to 5 66 lakh acres The Japanese method of rice cultivation introduced in the State the previous year was extended to about 1 5 lakh acres In terms of money the Punjab was enriched by Rs 35 crores a year on account of the increased production in foodgrains and cotton alone

Consolidation of holdings has been effected over a total area of 37 66 lakh acres of which over 12 lakh acres were consolidated during the year

UTTAR PRADESH

Steady progress was made both in agricultural research and development Agricultural research was mainly directed towards the improvement of seed raising of soil fertility and yield of crops soil conservation and control of diseases and pests A number of high yielding and disease and drought resisting varieties of wheat gram barely potato paddy and sugar-cane were evolved and popularised High yielding varieties of linseed til mustard groundnut, moong and gram were also distributed

In the sphere of agricultural development and extension the Grow More Food Campaign continued to receive top priority About 5 70 lakh maunds of improved *rabi* seeds and 1.39 lakh maunds of improved *kharif* seeds as well as 440 70 lakh maunds of manures and fertilisers were distributed a large number of improved implements were sold to cultivator Interest free loans to the extent of Rs 20 90 lakh were advanced to kisans for such works as bunding and levelling and clearing of jungles, while Rs 53 lakh was advanced in interest bearing *taccavi* loans for the purchase

of bullocks pumping plants and implements and the con struction of wells

Prizes amounting to about Rs 1 5 lakh were awarded in various crop competitions A competitor from this State set up a record in the All India competition by producing 64 mds 12 srs of wheat per acre The highest yields re gistered in the State in respect of other foodgrains were paddy—57 mds 35 sr 3/5 chh jowar—54 mds 3 srs 3½ chh per acre

In order to encourage agricultural students to take up independent farming it was decided to impart practical training to agricultural graduates and diploma holders at the Naini Tal Tarai State Farm

Irrigation chemes both under the Five Year Plan and others made rapid progress and in a number of cases the work was ahead of schedule By the end of the period the mileage of channels had risen from 20 576 in March 1954 to 21 056 while the number of tube wells in operations rose from 3 134 to 40 36 The total irrigable area from all Stateworks was 96 00 000 acres as against 88 51 000 acres in March 1954

A Rs 10 5 lakh five-year plan for widening and lowering drains in canal areas was formulated This is expected to prevent damage to crops by floods by quickly draining away the excessive rain water

WEST BENGAL

Bumper crops in 1954 greatly improved the food situation of the State With the withdrawal of tatutory rationing there was a rise in prices in the open market But the situation was met by the sale of rice through Fair Price Shops as well as Government Stores The latter were abolished in February 1955 Steps were al o taken to issue rice under the Dry Dole Scheme in North

Bengal affected by the floods and also in Barasat Sub Division of 24 Parganas and Bankura which suffered from drought The total quantity of rice distributed up to March 31 1955 under this schemes was 66 526 maunds

The food position is considered to be atisfactory and 1955 is expected to close with a surplus of 825 100 tons The average price of rice in West Bengal in March 1955 was R 15 13 0

EDUCATION

ANDHRA

The Government issued orders that Hindi would be a compulsory subject of study as a third language in Forms I to IV from the academic year 1955-56 and continued in Forms V and VI in the succeeding years

A Senior Division N C C unit a Girls Division unit six Junior Division units for boys and four Junior Division N C C units for girls were raised at a cost of about Rs 4 5 lakh

The Sri Venkateswara University at Tirupati was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on September 2 1954

The Government provided relief for the educated unemployed by opening 1 000 single-teacher schools in the rural areas

ASSAM

The State Primary Education Board took over 100 schools with 678 teachers By the end of the year there were 10 060 schools and 10 112 teachers under the control of the Board

A significant development was the coming into operation of the Assam Basic Education Act 1954 which con

templates gradual conversion of primary and middle vernacular schools into junior and senior basic schools respectively As a first step all the middle vernacular schools have been taken over by the School Boards from the hands of local bodies and other agencies and the teaching staff of training institutes have been trained in basic education

During the year the percentage of attendance to the total population of school going age children stood at approximately 39 The per capita expenditure on primary education was about Rs 12 7

The State Primary Education Board extended its activities bringing more areas under the scheme of compulsory primary education Nearly a quarter of the total area and more than half the total number of towns have already been covered The population affected being 23 per cent of the entire population of the 1) plains districts

BIHAR

Notable progress was made and education became the largest head of expenditure in the State From Rs 70 lakh in 1934 39 and Rs 1 25 crore in 1948 expenditure went up to Rs 5 4 crores in 1953 54 and R 6 95 c ores in 1954 55 For 1955 56 the expenditure budgeted is Rs 7 73 crores

Additional teacher numbering 1 250 were appointed under the programmes of improvement of primary education and relief of the educated employed The scheme by which the administrative control of primary education is shared between the District Superintendent of Education and the local bodies proved a great success ensuring the regular and punctual payment of teachers salaries The plan of converting the Lower Primary School into Upper Primary Schools was progressing Special schemes were also drawn for the education of aboriginals

The total number of basic schools in the State was 631 and the number of students 72 000

The total number of secondary schools including post basic schools was 864 and the number of students 2 34 lakhs The mo t important step in the progress of secondary education was the introduction of diversified courses particularly occupational courses on an intensive scale

A residential school of the public school type at Netarhat started functioning Admissions are based on competitive tests Generous financial as istance is given to students of this institution

To meet the shortage of trained graduate teachers a new training college was started at Bhagalpur

Girls education progre sed atisfactorily Grants were given to non government schools A high school was started on a subsidised basis in the Gardhanibagh area of Patna Science teaching was being introduced in Govern ment Girls Schools and craft teachers were appointed in high schools

So far as University education is concerned apart from the statutory grant given to the two universities a develop-ment grant of Rs 10 lakh was also paid To encourage post graduate study and research in Arabic and Persian it was decided to start an Arabic and Persian Institute at Patna An important proposal was one to establish a suit able centre for higher rural education of university standard for boys who complete the post basic stage

In the field of classical education a scheme for modern isation of San krit colleges was taken up The modified curriculum and staff were introduced in Sanskrit colleges at every divisional headquarters

The Government sanctioned the appointment of 6 000 additional teachers for opening schools for groups of schoolless villages

With reorientation of primary education on the lines of basic education the accepted policy of the Government suitable crafts were being introduced in primary schools At the end of the year crafts had been introduced in 3 000 primary schools in the State

As an experimental measure 27 primary schools were selected as central schools for intensive all round development and were placed in the charge of trained graduates Eventually as many schools as possible will be placed in charge of trained graduate headmasters

The Government sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs 50 lakh for the construction of about 2 200 school rooms and in addition Rs 4 19 300 as grants for the construction of school buildings in the merged State areas It also sanctioned loans to the extent of Rs 9 lakh for special repairs to existing primary school buildings

The Government appointed a committee to investigate into the working and financial position of the various Universities in order to co-ordinate teaching and research facilities and secure economy in administration It also instituted 2 500 merit free studentships for non backward class students studying in arts science and professional colleges The number of Government and Dakshina fellowships was increased from 71 to 139

There were three regional social education committees for Maharashtra Gujarat and Karnatak and also five city social education committees The 10 485 social education classes had a combined enrolement of 2 45 551 adults

The Government also sanctioned the opening of 15 community centres It launched a cheme for the opening of Sanskar Kendras for Harijan adults

The grants of the three regional libraries and 21 district libraries was raised from Rs 13 000 to Rs 15 000 and from Rs 4 000 to Rs 6 000 respectively Similarly the rate of grants to village libraries and reading rooms was increased from Rs 18 to a maximum of Rs 75 per annum on the basis of admissible expenditure

Under the Five Year Plan of educational development the following new schemes were started improvement of 100 primary schools in each of the compact areas opening of 15 community centres in the compact areas promotion of Hindi in non Hindi peaking areas and development of selected primary schools as schools *cum*-community centres

A scheme for the encouragement of dramatic art was introduced under which grants are to be given for the construction of open air theatres award of prizes for best dramas etc

Five technical high school were started from June 1954 making a total of 17 technical high schools in the State The opening of ten more technical high schools during the year 1955 is proposed

The Bombay Children Act 1948 provides for the custody care treatment and rehabilitation of destitute children and juvenile offenders These facilities have been provided at 31 remand homes 28 certified schools and 105 fit per ons institutions During 1954 an additional certified school for girls was started

MADHYA PRADESH

A provision of Rs 4 61 27 000 was made for education in the budget

Two more pre primary Montessori Training Schools were opened at Nagpur and Jabalpur to meet the ever-increasing demand for trained primary school teachers In all 1 078 primary schools were opened and provision for adequate staff made

The State Government having adopted basic education as their policy two Post Graduate Basic Training Colleges were opened at Amravati and Jabalpur to train the required personnel

Some middle schools in the merged states were raised to the status of high schools Additional maintenance grants were sanctioned to non government schools Additional sections in high schools were started all over the State

Five normal schools for training primary school teachers were opened during the year Sanction to admit 500 more pupils in five other normal schools was granted

Units of the Auxiliary Cadet Corps have been raised in 277 schools 29 450 boys and 4 850 girls were receiving training at the end of the year A total amount of Rs 9 34 322 was provided for expansion of the N C C and introduction of the A C C

The number of seats in first year classes of colleges was doubled to meet the increasing rush of students

A sum of Rs 4 84 000 was sanctioned for improving secondary schools The scheme aims at improving the standard of secondary schools by improving the quality of teachers and by extra curricular activities

A district library has been established in each district This scheme cost Rs 3 91 583 7 3

PUNJAB

The expansion of primary education and the gradual introduction of basic education continued to be one of the most important activities of the State Government in the field of education The number of primary and basic schools went up from 4 315 in 1950 51 to 10 000 in 1954 55 Now every village in the State having a panchayat has got a school and a stage has arrived when compul ory education can be introduced

The number of high schools which stood at 429 in 1950-51 rose to 704 and the number of art colleges increased from 39 to 54

Thirty five model primary school buildings had been constructed by the end of the year by local bodies at a cost of Rs 20 000 each on the basis of a 50 per cent grant by the State Government

The scheme of nationalisation of text books started in 1953 was fully implemented There was a sharp reduction in the prices of text books

Four additional companies were added to the Senior Division of the N C C and seven Girls troops and 41 Junior Divi ion Boys troops were raised The authorised strength of the organisation was 10 units of 2 920 cadets commanded by 71 officers in the Senior Division (including one Air Squadron) one troop of 90 cadets commanded by 3 officers in the Girls Divi ion and 162 troops of 5 346 cadets in the Junior Division

UTTAR PRADESH

A significant step was the introduction in about 2 500 boys junior high chools and higher secondary schools of a scheme under which the teaching of agriculture becomes

a compulsory subject and students have to put in two hours practical work at the school farm every day

To ensure the smooth and successful working of the scheme a State Council of Education with the Chief Minister as chairman was set up and in every reorientated school a committee was formed with the same end in view

The planning set up in the districts was closely linked with the schools A number o institutions in which agricul ture could not be introduced were selected for training in craft

Steps were taken to promote technical education Education for members of the Scheduled Castes continued to be free and in accordance with their policy the State Government made good the loss incurred by educational institutions as a con equence of granting free exemptions to Harijan students

The Bureau of Psychology dealt with a large number of cases under its vocational and educational guidance programme

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps was introduced in 90 insti tutions A number of additional N C C units for boys as well as units for girls were raised

The State Government sanctioned non recurring grants amounting to Rs 2 86 000 to district boards for the con struction of 286 buildings for new primary schools under the Primary Education Expansion Scheme

PUBLIC HEALTH

ANDHRA

During the year 158 additional beds were provided in hospitals in the State The Government also sanctioned an

increase in the bed strength of the Government General Hospital Kurnool from 154 to 200 and the employment of additional staff in order to meet the needs of the large number of non gazetted government ervants entitled to free medical aid The construction of additional buildings in the Kurnool Hospital at a cost of about Rs 3 9 lakh was sanctioned The Government took over three Local Fund medical institutions

The Government participated in the scheme drawn up by the Central Ministry of Health for the control of leprosy and sanctioned two subsidiary centres The e centres are located at Ramachandrapuram in East Godavari District and at Tirupathi in Chittoor District

A school for training of Health Visitors was established at Visakhapatnam

Eight maternity and child welfare centres were estab li hed in the backward areas In addition to the 13 primary health centres functioning outside the Community Project areas four health centres were established in the National Extension Service blocks

The B C G Vaccination Campaign was inaugurated in October 1954 with three field teams The district public health staff were provided five additional jeeps to enable officers in the field to mobilise staff quickly in case of epidemics

The execution of the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation scheme was entrusted to the Director of Public Health late in the year

Under nutrition research a project for a survey of the incidence of beri beri in Visakhapatnam town and its environs comprising diet and nutrition field surveys and clinical and bio chemical examination of cases of beri beri wa initiated In this research project the Nutrition

Research Laboratories Coonoor the staff of the Andhra Medical College and the Nutrition Staff of the Department participated

Under the National Filaria Control Programme a treatment unit and two survey unit were established in the highly endemic area of Mandapet in the East Godavari Community Project area

The Government approved the formation of four units costing about Rs 80 lakh for intensive operations under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Scheme in Visakhapatnam taluk in Visakhapatnam district Palnad taluk in Guntur district Kadiri taluk in Anantapur district and Pattikonda taluk in Kurnool district The Government of India sanctioned a grant-in aid of Rs 30 lakh in instalments during 1954 55 and 1955 56 for the implementation of the scheme in these four units A sum of Rs 7 5 lakh was sanctioned for the first year

ASSAM

There were 418 hospital and dispensaries in the State at the end of 1953 During 1954 three were closed and 19 were added raising the number to 434 Of the e 93 have indoor accommodation while the remaining 341 treat only out patient

The bed strength of the hospitals and dispensaries during 1954 was 2542

A sum of Rs 4½ lakhs was given as grant in aid to local board hospitals and dispensaries for the purchase of medicines and equipment

The Government sanctioned Rs 3 90 931 out of the grants in aid under Art 275 of the Constitution for 24 continuing and new development schemes in the autonomous hill districts It also sanctioned Rs 41 944 for the establish

ment of five travelling dispensaries and for the construction of quarters for doctors and medicine carriers of travelling dispen aries in the autonomous hill districts

BIHAR

Epidemics appeared to have lost their old time severity and mortality from diseases like cholera small pox and plague went down appreciably in spite of the exceptional floods

A Public Health Institute was established at Patna at an estimated cost of R 2 26 lakh The Institute will impart post graduate training to health personnel and will under take chemical and bacteriological examinations and also research in public health and nutrition work An anti filaria scheme was started in collaboration with the Union Gov ernment and the National Malaria Control programme was expanded by the addition of seven control units An urban and rural public health organisation scheme was anctioned at an estimated cost of Rs 25 lakh The indigenous and homoeopathic systems of medicine were helped by assisting district boards to open uch dispensaries and by subsidis ing the Ayurvedic colleges in Bhagalpur and Begusaria

Sanitation and water supply schemes were completed at a cost of Rs 39 95 lakh Most of the urban and rural water supply schemes under the Five Year Plan were completed and the rest were nearing completion A scheme co ting Rs 57 lakh was undertaken to provide pipe water to Ranchi It is expected that the supply will commence by the middle of 1956 Ten thousand shallow tube wells were sanctioned in North Bihar to provide drinking water in areas suscep tible to floods The work will be completed in two working easons

The anti leprosy campaign was intensified and a 75 bed Leprosorium and Research Institute was started near Ranchi The Rama Krishna Miss on T B Sanatorium was

given a building grant of Rs 1 25 lakh In collaboration with WHO and UNICEF a new maternity and child welfare plan was put into operation and 11 new centres were opened Dais are to be trained at these centres Mid wifery schools were opened in Gaya Ranchi and Darbhanga

BOMBAY

The State wide malaria control programme through the spraying of DDT was intensified with the result that the number of cases of malaria dropped by about two million

The eradication of plague was also achieved while the incidence of cholera was the lowest reported The pro gramme of vaccination was continued and nearly 3 75 lakh primary vaccination and about 53 lakh revaccinations were carried out Vaccinators were trained to compile statistics in the rural areas

There were 24 combined medical and public health units in the National Extension blocks and Community Project areas each of which served a group of seven to ten villages with a population of between 8 000 and 10 000 Curative and preventive medical ervices were integrated

Maternity and child welfare services were expanded A programme of 161 centres is to be launched during 1955 56 Approximately 3 6 million (about one-tenth of the population of the State) will be covered by these centres The Sirur health unit did useful work serving 32 villages with a population of 50 000 Health education was also disseminated throughout the State through various publicity media

The service rendered by the Health Department bene fited a large number of tribal people About five million of these people were helped by malaria control measures Seven combined medical cum health public health units

served the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes exclusively

The health organisation set up by the Government among other activities helped municipalities to execute their piped water supply and drainage schemes through technical advice and liberal grants in-aid Eleven government works and 46 works of local bodies were executed by government agency during the year

MADHYA PRADESH

There were four Public Health Drives during the year

The Government sanctioned the establishment of four more National Malaria Control Units—one each at Bhan dara Bilaspur Mandla and Achalpur (district Amravati) These units opened on October 1 1954

From April 1954 to January 1955 the five anti yaws teams visited 731 villages examined 111 437 persons treated 16 042 resurveyed 257 villages examined 36 909 cases and treated 1 784 of them

Six B C G *teams tested about 1 140 698 persons and* vaccinated about 407 376

To end the shortage of trained sanitary inspectors the Government sanctioned a training cour e at Nagpur

The Indian Red Cross Society was running 16 rural and 46 urban child welfare centres Of these the State Government took over 10 centres in 1954-55 and also established 14 health centres for which the Government of India s financial assistance was forthcoming Besides 18 maternity and child health centres were opened in the Community Projects

In order to meet the requirements of the Community

Projects and the National Extension Service and to estab lish rural health centres a scheme for training 280 mid wives was approved by the Government in 1954 55 Ninety nine candidates were receiving training

The State Government sanctioned the training of 800 dais in the year 288 village dais were enrolled and were undergoing training at 10 centres

The State Government also sanctioned a leprosy control pilot project Under this scheme a studt cum treatment centre was started at Raipur Two subsidiary centre one at Champa in Bila pur di trict and the other in Chanda district were also sanctioned

The State Government also sanctioned the establish ment of a medical college health unit at Saoner The entire cost of the unit will be shared equally by the State Gov ernment and the Government of India WHO and UNICFE have agreed to provide technical personnel and equipment The unit has started functioning in the area of the Saoner Municipal Committee and the adjoining villages covering a population of 40 000

PUNJAB

The follow ng institutions were opened —an allopathic dispensary in the village of Kot in Naraingarh Block a p imary health centre in the village of Mand in the Batala Community Project area a rural dispen ary at Buthgarh a rural dispensary at Hambran Ludhiana Distr ct and 13 Government Ayurvedic and seven Government Unani dis pensaries Steps were al o taken to open seven Ayurvedic and three Unani subsidised dispensaries at a cost of Rs 12 000 per annum

In order to combat tuberculosi grants in aid amount ing to Rs 60 000 were paid to various district tuberculosis associations for the maintenance of existing T B clinics and

to open new ones Besides 7 53 442 persons were tuberclin tested and 1 99 264 given BCG vaccination

A grant in aid of Rs 50 000 for improving and equipping existing hospitals and dispensaries was sanctioned to various local bodies and missionary societies

Two grant amounting to Rs 23 000 were given for the prevention and suppression of epidemic diseases

In order to assess the incidence of goitre in the mountainous area of Kangra district a pilot survey team started work at Dharamsala in October 1954 with aid from the Central Government and the World Health Organisation The liability of the Punjab Government on this account during the period amounted to Rs 6 270 approximately

An X Ray plant was installed at the Civil Hospital Gurgaon

A number of water supply and drainage schemes were carried out both in the urban and rural areas

UTTAR PRADESH

The year witnessed the steady expansion of medical facilities both in the rural and urban areas of the State through the setting up of new hospitals and dispensaries improvement of medical equipment and provision of more medicine and beds The construction of a civil hospital was started at Ghaziabad

The Shohratgarh Allopathic Hospital in Basti district was provincialised and a State Combined Hospital with a veneral diseases section was in the process of being established at Chakrata at the close of the period A women s hospital at Kanauj and another at Charkhari were being set up and it was decided to have an allopathic dispensary with a maternity centre and a T.B clinic for out patients

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In order to combat tuberculosis grants in aid amounting to Rs 60 000 were paid to various district tuberculosis associations for the maintenance of existing T B clinics and

Medicine Board was asked to formulate a comprehensive plan for the opening of new dispensaries

WEST BENGAL

Sixteen Malaria Control units set up in 1953 54 under the National Malaria Control Programme were in operation protecting 60 million people

The B C G vaccination campaign was carried on A total number of 16 85 159 persons were tested and 7 05 557 were vaccinated by 12 teams Altogether 23 test clinics functioned

The Leprosy Colony at Gouripore in the district of Bankura for the isolation of infectious cases for treatment *and ultimate rehabilitation was maintained with accom*modation for 412 patients Five leprosy clinics were taken over by the Government from local bodies Six clinics were opened for out door treatment of the Scheduled Tribes One Investigation Centre was also opened

Under the National Extension Service Programme 15 mobile medical cum health units rendered public health services in 15 N E S blocks

To ameliorate the conditions of the tribal people Rs 2 50 000 was provided for the supply of pure water in the tribal areas

LABOUR

ANDHRA

During the year there were 689 disputes of which settlements through the conciliation machinery was effected in 459 cases and 29 were referred for adjudication

Under the War Risks Injuries Compensation Scheme

the Government of India allotted Rs 4 500 to be disbursed to registered trade unions for purchasing books for libraries and for the provision of recreation facilities subject to the condition that the union concerned contributed an equal sum The amount was distributed to six unions Committees for the proper utilization of the amounts sanctioned were being constituted

During the year 52 cases were disposed of under the Workmen s Compensation Act and an amount of Rs 57 209 14 9 was awarded as compensation Fifty cases of claims under the Payment of Wages Act 1936 were disposed of by the Commissioner for Workmen s Compensation An amount of Rs 2 319 9 was paid as maternity benefit during the period

Under the provision of the Minimum Wages Act 1948 minimum rates of wages were fixed for certain additional categories of workers in the mica industry and a beginning was made in respect of agriculture by notifying minimum wages in 14 villages An Advisory Board was also constituted under Section 7 of the Act A Tripartite State Labour Advisory Board was constituted to advise the Government on matters pertaining to labour

Twenty five factories in the State were covered by the Employees Provident Fund Scheme The Commissioner of Labour was appointed part time Regional Provinent Fund Commissioner for the administration of the scheme in the State

BIHAR

Labour welfare measures were continued and several welfare centres were opened for industrial workers Minimum wages for agricultural labour were fixed in several districts The Government was studying a recommendation by the State Labour Advisory Board to set up a State Wage Board to advise and guide the Government

in all matters concerning the wages of workers Industrial wages on the whole were satisfactory throughout the State except in the mica industry where on account of a lump retrenchment and closure led to several disputes

The Bihar Shops and Establi hment Act was enforced in Patna Jamshedpur Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur For industrial housing a sum of Rs 75 lakhs was advanced to important industries by way of loans More than 1060 houses had by the end of the period been constructed under the scheme by Mes rs Telco of Jamshedpur

The State Government also decided to implement the State Insurance Scheme in gradual stages

It approved the recommendation of the Bihar Shellac Enquiry Committee and steps were being taken in con sultation with the Government of India to implement the recommendations

The Employment Committee set up by the Government made some interim recommendations The employment surveys in the urban areas were completed while tho e in the rural areas were started

BOMBAY

The State Government s machinery for improving *industrial relations including industrial tribunals and* labour courts functioned efficiently A large number of cases of arbitration adjudication & settlement of industrial di putes were handled Industrial relations showed a distinct improvement The Government continued to be advised by the Labour Advisory Board which included *respresentatives of employers employees consumers etc*

The scheme of decasualisation of textile workers re earch into industrial diseases and hazardous occupations and the establishment of training workshops and institutes

for labour welfare workers included in the Five Year Plan were implemented

The Factories Act Payment of Wages Act Maternity Benefit Act Cotton Ginning and Factories Act Employment of Children s Act and the Minimum Wages Act were administered in the State s 8 449 factories More industries were brought under the scope of the minium wages legislation The units covered by the law numbered 16 000 and more efficient supervision was planned

The Shop and Establishments Act was administered through the municipal corporations and municipalities It safeguards the interests of shop assistants and those working in clerical establishments etc The 11 employment exchanges registered about 1 92 000 persons The number of people found job during 1954 was 16 903

Since the 54 labour welfare centres in Bombay and other industrial cities were handed over to the statutory Bombay Welfare Board the Board has expanded its activities It has introduced schemes of training in handicrafts for the low income groups medical inspection and health guidance and assistance to working class families in supplementing their income

The Employees State Insurance Scheme introduced in Greater Bombay in October 1954 benefits about 4½ lakh industrial workers and employees in 1600 factories in Greater Bombay and the adjoining areas The State Government has organised the panel system of medical benefits for those insured The services of 974 medical practioners 52 specialist medical officers six diagnostic centres for laboratory examinations X ray etc ambulance service and T B clinics and hospitals have been provided The workers are provided with the facilities of reserve accommodation in hospitals maternity and other benefits as well as those of payment pension etc for leave injury and

death resulting from injury Lakhs of insured persons have received medical and other benefits including service by specialist medical officers

MADHYA PRADESH

Three more labour welfare centres were opened one each at Jabalpur Raigarh and Burhanpur

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was inaugurated by the Chief Minister in Nagpur Under the scheme 68 factories employing about 25 000 workers have been registered for benefit

The State Government appointed a Board of Arbitration consisting of three persons to arbitrate in the dispute relating to the demands of the workers of the 11 motor transport companies of Amravati

The labour situation in the textile mills employing about 30 000 workers continued to be peaceful The works committees constituted in 12 cotton textile mills of the State under the C P and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act 1947 continued to function properly and day to-day disputes were settled through negotiations on the spot This has helped to establish cordial relations between employers and employees

During 1954 the Labour Office was successful in ending 15 disputes It investigated 330 complaints Eighteen agreements were registered under section 36(2) of the C P and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act 1947

The minimum rates of wages in respect of the glass industry were revised

The State Government appointed Advisory Committees under the Minimum Wages Act 1948 to advise on the

ment to the State from the balance of the War Industries Compensation In urance Fund for financial assistance to trade unions undertaking welfare measures The State Government sanctioned an equal amount to supplement this aid

To improve the living conditions of labour the State Government sanctioned a sum of Rs 1 00 000 in favour of M|s Jeypore Sugar Co Ltd to construct tenements for their workers The company utilised R 32 439 during the year

There were six labour welfare centres on a voluntary basis at the beginning of the year Four new centres were opened The Government sanctioned financial aid totalling Rs 3 000 for welfare measures

PUNJAB

Two hundred houses were built at Amritsar under the Industrial Housing Scheme and allotted to worker A further 124 were completed at Ludhiana The Employees *Provident Fund scheme was extended to about 150 factories* About 16 000 workers are benefiting from the scheme

The Employees State Insurance Scheme in force since 1953 was extended to a number of new industries The most significant achievement of the year was the introduction of the Minimum Wages Act to cover agricultural workers

There were 186 registered trade unions at the beginning of the period Fifty new unions were registered

The Government introduced a number of welfare measures for the benefit of industrial workers Six labour welfare centres were functioning at Amritsar Batala Jullundur Ludhiana Ambala Cantonment and Abdullapur Steps were being taken to add a centre at Chheharta A

plantation labour welfare centre was also functioning at Palampur

UTTAR PRADESH

The Employees State Insurance Scheme originally confined to Kanpur and found to be of great value to the industrial workers of that town was proposed to be extended to the industrial towns of Lucknow Saharanpur and Agra It was intended to have a well equipped 100 bed hospital at Kanpur for the exclusive benefit of insured employee In addition to over 16 lakh persons who received medical treatment under the scheme a large number of disablement benefit claims were received and paid during 1954

The scheme for the construction of quarters for industrial workers which had been operating in Kanpur was extended to cover all important labour centres in the State The scheme phase 3 of the Industrial Housing Scheme subsidised by the Central Government envisaged the construction of 7 500 tenements—3 400 at Kanpur 1 296 at Agra 1 000 at Firozabad 604 at Saharanpur 504 at Allahabad 500 at Banaras and 96 at Mirzapur Of these 5 000 had reached roof level and the rest excepting those at Banaras were at an advanced stage of construction by the end of April 1955

A new programme of industrial housing for industries other than sugar envisaging the construction of 6 978 quarters was also proposed to be undertaken For this purpose a sum of over Rs 2 crore has already been sanctioned—partly as subsidy and partly as loan—by the Government of India under phase 4 of their Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme The quarters will be constructed at Kanpur (5 430) Lucknow (492) Ghaziabad (330) Naini (Allahabad) (216) Rampur (106) Gorakhpur (108) Bareilly (108) and Hathras (216)

The construction of quarters for workers employed in

sugar factories made rapid progress Of the 1 103 quarters under construction by 47 factries 779 had already been completed by the end of April 1955 while the others were in various stages of construction To meet the cost of con struction over Rs 18 23 400 had been paid to the sugar factories

To relieve the acute shortage of accommodation a Rs 3-crore Low Income Group Housing Scheme is to be implemented by the State Government the funds for which are to be advanced as a loan by the Government of India

WEST BENGAL

There was a steady improvement in the labour position as compared to the previous year The efficient functioning of conciliation machinery minimised the number and dura tion of strikes and lock outs and helped in preserving industrial peace

Some of the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act were implemented Tea garden workers agitated from time to time for increased wages and other amenities Agree ments were reached in most cases Recently the Minimum Wage Committee succeeded in getitng minimum wages in the Duars and Terai gardens increased by As 4 from January 1955 by unanimous agreement pending a formal enquiry into the revision of the wage structure This tempo rary increase will mean an additional wage bill of about Rs 1 5 crore in the year

Six industrial tribunal continued to play an important role in determining the level of wages The awards given by these tribunals made a ignificant contribution to level-ling up incomes and economic status The number of dis putes referred to them for adjudication in 1954 was 355 as against 294 the previous year In 1954 303 awards were made a against 243 in 1953 It was decided to appoint a seventh tribunal

Wage which had shown a marked increase year by year since 1948 showed a slackening in the rate of increase The wages of women and adolescent workers in the tea plantations in the Darjeeling Hill area were being increased

While the labour relations machinery was being applied to improve wages and emoluments in an atmosphere of harmony legislative and other measures were taken to remove other causes of discontent that find expre sion in strikes and lock outs Under the Employees Provident Fund Act 1952 a system of provident fund based on 6¼% of the ba ic wage as well as dearness allowance was introduced in six scheduled industries

More welfare activities were undertaken by the Labour Department for industrial workers More than 20% of workers in West Bengal had been provided with houses by their employers Attempt were being made to take advantage of the Industrial Hou ing Scheme spon ored by the Government of India

Employment in the public sector substantially increased due to the progressive implementation of the Five Year Plan There was however no corr sponding increase in the private sector Many merchantile firms stopped recruitment on the ground that they had surplus staff In all 1 48 5o8 persons were registered at the Employment Exchanges in 1954 as against 1 43 212 in 1953 Just over 9 900 placements were made in 1954

INDUSTRY

ANDHRA

In 1954-55 the manufacture of cardboard at the rate of a quarter ton per day was undertaken at the Andhra Paper Mills Rajahmundry which is a State concern The question of reorganising the Government Ceramic Factory at Gudur with a view to increasing its production capacity

and to manufacturing electrical insulator is under consi deration The Government Block Glass Plant Gudur which will commence production shortly is expected to meet the raw material requirements of industry in the private sector at economic rates The construction of the build ings of the Ceramic School Gudur and the Andhra Poly technic Kakinada has been completed

A diploma course in Radio Engineering has been intro duced at the Andhra Polytechnic Kakinada from July 1954 The Ceramic School Gudur which has also begun function ing offer training in (1) Pottery and Refractories and (2) in Gla s and Enamel The duration of the courses is three years and the successful trainees are awarded diplomas

ASSAM

A Cottage Industries Training Institute ha been start ed at Gauhati where training is at present being given in 4 craft namely bamboo and cane works leather works carpentry and wood works and blacksmithy In addition two Training Institutes are being established in the Com munity Project areas in Darrang and Cachar to given train ing in different crafts Another Training In titute is being started at Barpeta to give speciali ed training in Carpentry and Blacksmithy

Centres were also started during the year to teach sital patti mat weaving and pottery doll and toy making Un der these schemes arrangements have been made to teach the indigenous patti and mat weavers potters and carpen ters to improve their technique of production A nail making centre was also started during the year

The Industrial Department granted industrial loan to individuals to the extent of Rs 3 17 538 in the current year against Rs 1 20 000 in 1953 54 for the development of bra s and bell metal industry brick industry soap industry prin ting canning and fruit preservation biscuit (confectionery)

carpentry and slate industry The Industries department also gave grants to the extent of Rs 97 481½ in the current year against Rs 71 570½ in 1953 54 for the development of bee keeping carpentry weaving blacksmithy book binding soapmaking umbrella handle making etc

BIHAR

During the year a great expansion took place in the provision of power in the State Several new towns were electrified while new transmission lines were set up to link up Patna Gaya and the Dehri Aurangabad and Bhabhua areas within the Damodar Valley Power supplies also are being extended in the coal mines and mica field

The construction of superphosphate factory at Sindri and the installation of equipment etc are nearing completion The factory is expected to go into production by the end of 1955

In the State Financial Corporation which has been established with an authorised capital of Rs 2 crore Rs 50 lakh were issued in the first instance and the State Government took shares worth Rs 20 lakh

In the handloom industry about 38 000 weavers were brought into the co-operative fold 54 sales emporia were opened throughout the State and the total sale of handloom through these emoprıa and comperative societies amounted to Rs 31 71 lakh To turn to technical education mention may be made of the establishment during the year of the College of Civil Engineering at Muzaffarpur and a School of Civil Engineering at Ranchi while a School of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering for the training of overseers was established at Sindri

BOMBAY

Heartened by the success of a co operative sugar pro

duction factory in the State, the Government carried out a survey and found that there were a dozen suitable sites for the location of similar factories The blue prints for a chain of co operative sugar factories are now ready

The development of cottage industries received parti cular attention of the Government and a special ection of industrial co operatives and village industries was establish ed and attached to the Co operative Department

The scheme of relief to handloom industries was con tinued and a provision of Rs 20 lakh was made for loans and R 22 lakh for grants to handloom weaver The Hand loom Week was successfully observed during the period under review and sales of handloom goods worth lakhs of rupees were effected

Considerable progress was reported by the village in dustries laboratory and work hop in Poona A provision was made for Rs 3 92 000 in loans and advances under In dustries in addition to Rs 50 lakh for small scale and cott age industries A statutory finance corporation also help- ed the medium scale and mall scale industries with fin ance

The forest labourers co operative societies largely con sisting of the Adivasis were helped with forest coupes gran ted at a concessional price along with various other assi tance from both the sponsoring agencies engaged in the wel fare of the Adivasis and the Government These societies now number 124 and their membership has increased to 29 320 The benefit they derive are distributed among the former forest labourers in the form of adequate and guaranteed wages employment training in the running of co-operative societies educational and cultural training and profits from co operative enterprise The co operative ocieties are helping the Adivasis to raise standards of in come and living and to secure their uplift harmoniously by olving their socio economic prbolems There are more-

over 67 labour contract societies as part of the expanded co operative network

MADHYA PRADESH

The Peripatetic Weaving Demonstration Parties suppli ed the weavers with improved types of weaving appliances dubbies and other accessories manufactured departmentally at cheap rates

The Government Weaving Factory produced 88 403 yards of cloth of reserved and other varieties and 1 420 square feet of punja durry

Improved weaving appliances and textile accessories worth Rs 25 968| were manufactured and supplied to the weaver during the year

Under the Woollen Indu try Scheme woollen blankets and blanketing cloth valued at R 40 900 was supplied to the various Government Departments

A cheme for the development of Tassar Indu try was submitted to the Central Silk Board which has been ap proved and a grant of Rs 5 000| sanctioned by it towards recurring expenditure The State Government also sanc tioned Rs 4 000| towards it working capital

Besides the usual activities of the Textile Section the following handloom development schemes were implemen ted by the Government through the Textile Section out of the Government of India s grant from the Ce s Fund

Four State Emporia one each at Nagpur Jabalpur Raipur and Akola were opened in which handloom cloth manufactured in the Government Weaving Factory and other production centres including the Weavers Co operative Societies in the State was kept for sale Cloth

and furnishing material worth Rs 1 26 016| were sold during the year

In 1954 55 1 000 Throw Shuttle looms have been converted into Fly Shuttle looms

Under the Model Dye House Scheme 11 821 *yards of* cloth and 5 811 lb of yarn were dyed and 760 87 yards of cloth and 688 lb of yarn were bleached At the same time 2 617 yards of Kosa were bleached and 2 511 lb woollen yarn were dyed

The State Government made a provision of Rs 6 50 lakh in loans and Rs 50 000 in subsidies for disbursal among the educated unemployed bona fide craftsmen co operative societies of cottage industries

A stores purcase section is being organised for the purchase of tationary and other articles manufactured by cottage industries for Government departments

The Government Central Workshop and Stores at Nagpur received orders for supply of cash boxes fibre decorticator hackling frame hand and treadle operated gins steel slow cases and medicine chests valued at Rs 8 00 000| during the year

The Nepa Mills completed the erection work and went into trial production in January 1955 The Ballarpur Paper *Mills which started production in 1953 54 attained* full production and its management is planning to expand the capacity of the project

The State Industries Committee approved a loan of Rs 50 000| to Sri Balaji Paonikar for development of hand loom industry and three lakh rupees to the Nagpur Glass Works Ltd for development of the hurricane lantern industry

The year saw the stabilisation of the heavy industry in Orissa created with the active co operation of and financial assistance from the Government In pite of a month long strike the working of the Orissa Textile Mill was generally better than in the preceding years Produc tion in the Orissa Cement Works continued to be maintained at a high level After an initial setback the Kalinga Refri gerator Factory recently went into production of new lines such as lamp hades and reflectors

The most notable event of the year in the field of heavy industry however was the decision of the Government of India to establish steel plant at Rourkella with a productive capacity of a million tons per annum

Subsidiary industries are to be set up in connection with the steel plant at Rourkella and detailed tudies are being undertaken in this respect by the Technical Officers of the Government The Government also plans to estab lish a Fertiliser Factory in or about Rourkella for the utilisation of the bye products of the steel plant and cheap electric power from Hirakud A pilot plant for the pro duction of pig iron and ferro manganese by low shaft pres ure is also to be set up in Rourkella by a private indus trialist of Orissa

Activities connected with small scale and cottage industries sponsored by all India bodies like the All India Khadi and Village Industries Board All India Handloom Board All India Handicrafts Board increa ed during the year Efforts were made to strengthen the organisation of the Industries Department to enable it to cope with new developments

It is now proposed to give statutory status to the Cottage Industries Board which is to be renamed the Ori sa Khadi and Village and Cottage Industry Board and a bill

for this purpose will shortly be introduced in the Legislature

Provision was made for the grant of State Aid to Industries to the tune of Rs 10 lakh A scheme was also prepared for the setting up of a State Finance Corporation to facilitate the grant of financial assistance to industrialist for the establishment of medium and small scale industries

PUNJAB

Notable progress has been achieved by the State in the field of industry The paucity of funds and the lack of skilled personnel which were the main handicaps in the revival of industrial activities have already been overcome Twenty seven industrial schools and 12 peripatetie demonstration parties apart from the 16 vocational training centres and work centres set up for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons have been imparting industrial education to thousands of boys and girls in the State

The sports industry has been revived at Jullundur and goods averaging Rs 75 lakh are manufactured every year in the 125 factorie set up in the State

Hosiery industry has been restored to its former leading position and the State has 803 concerns out of a total of 873 in the entire country

The Atlas Cycle factory at Sonepat is now producing more than 200 cycles per day as against about 60 cycles per day in 1952 The number of cycle parts manufacturers in the State increased from 175 in 1952 to 250 in 1954 The value of the goods produced correspondingly rose from Rs 80 lakh to Rs 1½ crore in 1954 in spite of the recession in price

The Punjab ranks next to Bombay in the production of artificial silk 350 units working in the State at present

A sum of R 676 000 was allotted in 1954-55 by the All India Handloom Board for the revival of the handloom industry in the State There are today 51 000 handlooms in the State Twenty one emporia and depots have been set up to promote the sale of handloom cloth

Paper production advanced by 15 per cent in 1953 and 24 per cent in 1954 The two cotton textile factories in the State producde 42 per cent more cloth during the year while the production of the woolen mills was higher by 17 per cent

A sum of Rs 11 lakh was advanced to small industrialists in the State by the Government under the State Aid to Industrie

The opening of the Bhakra canals on July 8 1954 and the commissioning of the Ganguwal Power House on January 2 1955 were epoch making events for the State Adequate provision has thus been made for the supply of cheap and abundant electricity in the urban and rural areas for industrial and agricultural purposes through the additional power load available from Ganguwal

Some 300 villages have already been provided with electricity from the Uhl river and thermo schemes in the State

UTTAR PRADESH

The State-owned cement factory at Churk in the Mirzapur district was completed at a cost of Rs 4 5 crore and went into production This was certainly the most important industrial event of the year The factory's capacity of production of the year is 500 tons of cement per day

In the sphere of cottage and small scale industries a number of new schemes were launched with the object of (1) utilising local resources to the maximum (2) organis

ing artisan and cottage industry workers into co operative societies for the joint purchase of raw materials and sale of products (3) improving the technique and quality of production through the introduction of new designs the provision of finishing plants etc (4) obtaining better marketing facilities for cottage industry products (5) stand ardi ing goods under the quality marking scheme and (6) providing financial assistance to small scale and cottage industry workers through organised co-operative societies

With a view to providing long term credit to medium and small scale industries on easy terms a State Financial Corporation was set up at Kanpur with an authorised capital of Rs 3 crore

Sericulture received due attention and it was expected that the easy availability of mulberry leave would make it possible for more people to take it up The plam gur industry was reorganised in order to provide employment to landless labourers and toddy tappers thrown out of employment on account of prohibition

A new scheme was undertaken for the tanning of leather under which training centres at Lucknow Kanpur Saharanpur Mathura Etawah and Banaras were to be organised The extension of the scheme to rural areas was also under way and 30 model tanneries were set up during the year to provide scientific and quicker methods of tanning on co-operative lines

The handloom industry which next to agriculture employs the highest number of people in the State registered noticeable advance A number of production centres were organised rai ing the total number of such centres to 93 Two new designs were evolved by the Re search Section of the Government Central Weaving Institute at Banaras and arrangements were made for the mass poduction of semi automatic looms with 52 inch

reed space thereby increasing the cloth output by 50 to 100 per cent The total production of handloom goods in 1954-55 exceeded the target fixed the value of production being over R 1 47 crore as against the target of Rs 1 25 crore Similarly the sale amounted to over Rs 1 59 crore as against the target of 1 25 crore in 1953 54

It was decided to open a number of weaving and spinning centres for the economically backward people living in areas bordering Tibet

WEST BENGAL

In pursuance of the recent policy of the State Government effective steps were taken towards the development of cottage industries like handloom khadi mat hand made paper brass bell metal etc by etting up demonstration and training centres Attempts were also made to organise groups of cottage workers into industrial co-operatives and to render financial a sistance to them The Sales Emporium of the State Government in Calcutta has been reorganised on progre sive lines so that the producers may get a fair price for cottage industry products Arrangements are being made to open show rooms in Toronto and Colombo in order to build up an oversea market for quality cottage industry products Moreover the Government has been participating in exhibitions organised within and outside the State with a view to popularising the products of cottage industries

Meanwhile the provisions of State Aid to Industries Act 1931 have been liberali ed so that the cottage workers may get loans on easy terms and conditions for the purchase of raw materials The West Bengal Financial Corporation established on March 1 1954 will also provide financial assistance to enterpreneurs of small cale industries

Furthermore the Government of West Bengal has

created three Advisory and Consultative Boards viz (1) the West Bengal Khadi and Village Industries Board (2) the State Handloom Board and (3) the State Cottage Industries Board These will furnish Government with representative views in regard to the schemes for the promotion of khadi handloom and other cottage industries

Four industrial centres are being run for the benefit of local artisans at Bankura Midnapore Fulia and Nabadwip At these improved methods of producing handloom cloth are demonstrated

Since the introduction of the khadi industry scheme in 1948 27 859 villagers have been trained in the process of carding and spinning and 33 sub-centres have been opened for the purpose covering a total of 1 170 villages Up to December 1954 about 5 77 260 square yards of cloth and 2 612 maunds of yarn were produced by these centres In addition 17 446 *charkas* and 8 402 *taklis* were introduced in different villages

Eight co-operative societies for the mat industry were formed in Midnapore and even in 24 Parganas The production of new types of mat like dinner mats calendar mats and mats for ladies vanity bags has started at these centres

With assistance from the Government of India the Government of West Bengal has formulated a scheme for the revival of brass bell metal industry A production centre is being opened at Bankura with improved methods of production and labour saving machinery It is estimated that about 700 units each consisting of five brass and bell metal works would be able to take advantage of the rolling plant being set up at Bankura

Effective steps have been taken by the State Government towards the development of gur industry pottery

sports goods the manufacture of locks carpentry, blacksmithy the ghani industry conch shell horn, toy making and block printing industries Finally a scheme for the establishment of peripatetic handicrafts training centres a training cum production centre for jamdani sari the supply of improved designs to handicrafts and the development of coir industry have also been taken up

REHABILITATION

BIHAR

The rehabilitation of displaced persons from both East and West Pakistan has been practically completed There are only a few old and infirm persons widows unattached women and dependents who are still in receipt of doles The screening and survey of these families have been completed and schemes are being formulated for the educational training of able-bodied women and of the dependents of infirm and aged persons

In respect of displaced persons from West Pakistan the verification of claims is in progress Those who receive compensation will not be eligible for rehabilitation loans The State Government has advanced a sum of Rs 4 lakhs to the Patna Municipal Corporation for the construction of 102 shops in the New Market area for displaced persons from West Pakistan

The State Government has already set up 18 colonies for displaced persons from East Pakistan in urban areas and 15 colonies of agriculturists in the district of Purnea

MADHYA PRADESH

The 3300 displaced families in Madhya Pradesh are at present settled in the former Relief Camp of Katni (1800 families) in Tilda (600 families) in Chakrabhata (600 families) and in Mana (300 families) It is proposed that townships should be established for them The location

of townships for Katni Chakrabhata and Tilda is to be the very place where these camps are situated and that for Mana near Rajpur

These families had previously been granted urban business loans and are now to be provided with permanent shel ter The revi ed scheme of housing which provides for the grant of housing loans to 2237 families who are claimants and a free grant to 977 non claimant families at Rs 500/ per family is being implemented

When the families were dispersed from the Relief Camps the Government assisted them in rehabilitating themselves by granting various kinds of loans The business loans given total Rs 1 72 59 773 the shop construction loans Rs 13 13 930 the loans to municipal committees for shop construction Rs 6 05 206 and housing loans Rs 38 85 420 In addition the Government set up agricultural colonies, thereby incurring a total expediture of 6 28 433 and gave loans amounting to Rs 28 568 to 47 students to pursue their studies

ORISSA

Up to the end of January 1955 a total sum of Rs 53 53 lakhs had been advanced to displaced persons under the various schemes of the State Government and a sum of Rs 77 11 lakhs spent on grants and on relief camps

A scheme for the establishment of various improvement work in 9 of the existing colonies—four urban and five agri cultural—has been sent to the Government of India for approval

PUNJAB

To enable displaced persons to start business or indus try small urban loans amounting to over Rs 2 crores 37 lakh had been advanced to about 25 000 persons and 776 co-

operative societies up to the end of the year 1954 In the same period a sum of Rs 1 crore 3 lakhs was advanced to 1977 purchasers of plots and 5 co operative societies for the construction of houses on plots purchased by them in various new townships in the State Another sum of R 38 lakhs was allocated for advancing loans to those who wished to build houses at Chandigarh

Over 5 000 cheap tenements have been constructed in the State for the benefit of people belonging to the lower income groups These will be sold to displaced persons who will pay for them in easy instalments Nearly 19 000 mud huts constructed to provide shelter to persons living in tents were transferred to their occupants at concessional rates

The most outstanding measure taken by the Government during the last year was the finalisation of a scheme for the payment of compensation to displaced persons for the properties abandoned by them in Pakistan Over 12 000 cases were dealt with during the year and an aggregate of over Rs 2 crores paid either in cash or in the form of allotment of evacuee property on a quasi permanent basis

By the middle of the year 1950 an area of 24 29 833 standard acres in the State had been allotted to 4 66 933 displaced landowners on a quasi permanent basis Steps are now being taken to give the allottees full proprietary rights

53 829 acres of banjar evacuee land in Bet and other areas was leased out to displaced persons for periods ranging from 10 to 20 years

With a view to assisting the rural allottees in rehabilitating themselves on the land taccavi loans amounting to Rs 4 76 cores were disbursed during the year

WEST BENGAL

So far rehabilitation benefits have been given to 3 32 000 families comprising about 16 60 lakh persons

A total sum of Rs 26 89 crore has been spent in giving loans to displaced persons and of Rs 26 72 crore on grants including doles etc in camps

The camp population in June 1955 was 1 86 843

The land available in this State for the rehabilitation of refugees from East Pakistan amounts to 2 47 lakh acres of which 2 lakh acres have already been distributed either through acquisition by the Government or by private negotiation

3 000 houses have so far been built at Habra 24 Pargana under the building scheme of the Government and a large number of them have been allotted to displaced persons on a hire purchase system Now at Ganguli Bagan near Calcutta 1 000 multi storied tenements are under construction and there is a scheme for the construction of another 10 000 tenements

Besides the casual assistance that is being given to displaced per ons affected by T B the Government maintains 300 T B beds in hospitals and sanatoriums for them To meet the increasing demand 250 more beds will be provided in 1955

Vocational and technical training for displaced young men and women was continued So far 19 974 students have passed out and 6 225 are being trained under different schemes Under the State Rehabilitation Department five training centres are at pre ent functioning with 1 500 trainees In addition there are non residential training camps aided by Government and organised by non official organisations in which more than 1 000 trainees are being trained There are six production centres where men and women can attain further skill after training Arrangements have also been made with the Ramkrishna Shishu Mangal Pratisthin to train di placed girls in nursing and other hospital work For this purpose the organisation

has been granted Rs 50 000 in addition to a loan of Rs 1 50 000 Moreover with a view to training and employing 400 displaced persons a loan of Rs 15 lakh was sanctioned to the Calcutta State Transport to acquire 50 buses

Special assistance is being given to displaced students in the matter of education For primary education which is given free of cost as many as 1 134 such schools have so far been sponsored by the State Government Besides there are primary schools in each camp maintained by the Government Under this scheme 1 82 352 students are receiving education and the construction of 500 school buildings has been undertaken Provision has also been made in the Second Five Year Plan for the construction of 1 000 such school buildings at a cost of Rs 75 lakh In the case of the secondary education deserving students are assisted with grants to pay their tuition fees and to buy book 51 471 students are at present receiving such assistance Nine secondary schools have already been constructed in various refugee colonies and 4 963 students have thus been accommodated To remove the pressure on the Calcutta colleges a number of new colleges have been started in mofussil areas The State Government has been spending Rs 10 24 lakh per annum on this account Since the pressure of existing colleges is still very actue the establishment of six new colleges—three for men and three for women—has been sanctioned

To open up new avenues of employment for non agriculturists particularly of the middle class an industries committee of experts was appointed in 1954 55 The idea is to sponsor small and medium scale industries by giving financial assistance to the industrialist

In order to facilitate the sale of products made by displaced artisans and craftsmen and also those produced at production and training centres a Sales Emporium has been established in Calcutta In addition the Rehabilitation Directorate runs a marketing organisation

2 PART B

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

HYDERABAD

Loans were advanced for the purchase of eight tractors It i estimated that these tractors will raise the production of foodgrains by 264 tons

Composting of rural and urban wastes was being practised in 6 950 villages Besides almost all the municipalities and town committee had taken to composting town sweepings In all 1 10 220 tons of urban compost and 2 55 045 tons of rural compost had been prepared Urban compost was expected to yield 1 983 tons of extra food grains

The Agriculture Department distributed 1 78 716 mds of cotton seed against a target of 3 10 500 mds The additional out turn therefrom was estimated at 15 638 bales of cotton

Four hundred acres were treated against blast and 950 acres against paddy hispa 2 371 mango trees were treated against mango hopper and mildew

MADHYA BHARAT

As many as 75 000 acres of land were reclaimed under the Central Tractor Organisation Scheme In addition

20 000 acres were reclaimed through State tractors and 8 000 through private tractors for which taccavi loans were advanced Another 65 000 acres were brought under the plough through bullock power colonisation and other means Contour bunding and other land improvement measures were undertaken on 15 000 acres

A Soil Conservation Board was established A subsidy of 25% was sanctioned for field embankment bunding and other measures of land improvement while under the ravine re colonisation schemes ubsidy up to 50% of the cost was allowed

Taccavi loans for the purchase of tractors and bullocks to open new land were sanctioned to the extent of Rs 3 00 000 The State Tractor Organisation was also strengthened by the purcha e of additional equipment costing about Rs 8 00 000

Taccavi loans totalling Rs 83 35 046 were sanctioned for the construction and repairs of wells purchase of Persian wheels installation of power pumps construction of mall dams and tanks etc

Under the cotton extension schemes sponsored by the Central Government more than 3? 000 mds of seeds were distributed The increase of area under cotton and production as compared with last year was estimated at 83 160 acres and 76 168 bales respectively

MYSORE

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation increa ed in popularity Ninety thousand acres were cultivated under this method during the year as against 27 000 acres the previous year

The Grow More Food scheme was expected to benefit 3 59 127 acres A sum of Rs 4 25 lakh was given as a

grant by the Central Government and Rs 96 35 lakh as loan towards this expenditure the balance being the share of the State The estimated expenditure under the Plan for the Grow More Food scheme was originally Rs 460 95 lakh This was later revised to Rs 785 67 lakh The expenditure on the Plan up to the end of the year exceeded Rs 500 lakh.

In order to develop agricultural education in the country it is proposed to house the Agricultural College at Hebbal in permanent buildings with sufficient equipment A sum of Rs 5 lakh has been provided during 1955 56 for this purpose

PEPSU

A campaign to popularise the Japanese method of paddy cultivation was initiated and the target acreage of 10 000 was reached The target for the cotton extension scheme was also achieved

A programme for the reclamation of culturable waste-land of which the State had about 8 lakh acres was launched the target being 1 lakh acres during the Plan period

To improve the potential of farm production about Rs 11 lakh was sanctioned as aid to deserving farmers for sinking tube-wells purchasing pumping sets repairing wells and purchasing tractors Special relief schemes were sanctioned for Mahendragarh and other under-developed areas

Consolidation of land holdings was completed in an area of 7 85 lakh acres in 977 villages

RAJASTHAN

In the field of minor irrigation a sum of Rs 28 9 lakh was made available for taccavi loans to cultivators for the

construction of about 2 000 wells as against loans totalling Rs 19 9 lakh in 1953 54 Besides 644 wells were deepened during the fir t quarter of 1954 55 as compared to 190 wells in 1953 54

Improved seeds for food crops like wheat barley maize bajra etc were multiplied and distributed

Under the cotton improvement scheme 6 483 mds of improved eed were distributed in 1954-55 as against 2 666 mds in 1953 54 thus increasing the acreage under superior cotton varieties to 1 05 000 from 53 320 acres the previous year The area and production of cotton in 1954 55 increased by 83 028 acres and 23 970 bales respectively as compared to the corre ponding figures for 1953 54

About 10 000 compost pits were dug during the year and a fleet of 20 trucks transported compo t from the towns to the fields at subsidised rates As a special feature 5 000 demonstration pits utilising 600 tons of various fertilisers such as ammonium sulphate urea etc were laid out on the cultivators fields to demonstrate their efficacy

There being great scope towards bringing new land under cultivation especially in areas where irrigation facilities had recently been developed loans to the extent of Rs 19 27 lakh were advanced for purchasing 265 tractors with acces ories

The State Government sanctioned Rs 14 36 lakh for the development of cattle in 1954 55 A sum of Rs 1 90 000 was being spent on the expansion and reorganisation of a biological laboratory to be fitted with up-to date equipment An officer has been trained in this work at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute Izatnagar

The reorganisation and expansion of cattle farms have been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs 11 lakh Each farm will have a nucleus herd of 100 cows

These activities increased the production of foodgrains to 34 92 000 tons as compared to 15 13 000 in 1950-51 The yield of various crops also went up by 10 to 30% in im portant crops like wheat paddy and cotton

SAURASHTRA

In all 7 172 tons of manure mixture 7 800 mds of im proved cotton seeds 1 000 mds of improved groundnut seeds and over 6 000 grafts and seedlings were distributed during the year The construction of new wells and repairs to old wells continued Taccavi loans were sanctioned for building 1 500 new wells and for repairing 1 000 old ones Experiments were carried out in the Japanese method of rice cultivation and the Russian method of bajri cultivation Seventeen farms were re gistered as subsidised farms in order to extend to cultivators the results of agricultural research A two year diploma course was started at Manavadar to impart improved agricultural training to boys from the rural areas

The Livestock Improvement Act was extended to cover 751 villages Five Key Village Centres were started The scheme of the Goshala Federation wa being implemented and out of a total number of 80 go halas 34 were registered as members The Saurashtra Land Improvement Scheme Act was passed and the State Soil Conservation Board and District Boards con tituted

TRAVANCORE COCHIN

There was marked progress in irrigation projects All the major irrigation projects were either completed or were fast approaching completion

In the Peechi project the masonry dam was practically complete and 49 miles of main canals and 34 miles of branches were completed Water wa supplied for the first time to about 4 000 acres during the October December season

Work on the Vashani project which envisages an earthen dam across the Wadakkancherry river was in full swing

The Kuttanad Development Scheme aimed at stabilis ing paddy cultivation in 1 2 lakh acres of fertile Kuttanad was also nearing completion

The Neyyar Irrigation Project registered good progress The earthwork for the foundation of the dam and one third of the dam masonry was completed and 11 miles of R B C excavated

At a cost of Rs 6 95 lakh 182 minor irrigation works benefiting 30 000 acres were completed Four hundred and seventy five acres of kari land were reclaimed and 6 380 acres previously reclaimed were properly maintained Thirty two lift irrigation works irrigating 24 000 acres were in operation

EDUCATION

HYDERABAD

A compact area of 20 villages was brought under the Compulsory Primary Education Act in Khammam District At the end of the year the Act was in force in 426 villages The number of children in these schools was over 30 000 The effect of expansion during 1953 54 was being realised and the increase in the number of children at the primary stage was roughly 2 25 000 The total number stood at about 12 00 000 on 31st March 1955

The State has taken steps to train teachers in the basic system of education One Basic Training Centre was added to the already existing three Basic Training Institutions during the year

A total of over Rs 28 lakh was spent by the Govern

ment on grants in aid to private schools In the 563 Social Education Centres functioning under the control of the Education Department 30 000 men and women were under instruction In addition voluntary organization also came forward to run centres There were 62 libraries attached to these centres Fifteen hundred teachers were employed under the Social Education Scheme in 1953 54 In 1954-55 500 more teachers were sanctioned bringing the total to 2 000

The Government School of Art Hyderabad opened new five year diploma courses in Applied Arts and Designs and also a course for the training of Manual and Art Teachers (Lower and Higher) of one year s duration

An omnibus institution the Central Crafts Institute was opened in the Ex Army Lines providing workshop training facilities in as many as 26 engineering and vocational trades

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Two new colleges were started in Jammu Besides 281 new primary schools (249 in the rural areas) were opened and the status of 67 primary and central and middle schools was raised to high school standard The number of new maktabs and pathshalas increased by 90

The inspection agency of the Department was re-organised and a decision was taken to put almost every Tehsil in the charge of a Tehsil Education Officer

MADHYA BHARAT

A sum of Rs 1 77 77 000 was provided for education marking an increase of Rs 14 26 000 over the previous year

The degree colleges in Madhya Bharat are at present affiliated to Agra University In order to fulfil the aspirations of the people the Madhya Bharat University Bill was passed by the State Legislature

Two hundred and eighty two primary schools were converted into basic schools One basic training school with two junior schools was opened in Bhind

In the field of social education 100 libraries and reading rooms were started in the State and 40 social education centres were opened under the unemployment scheme

In confirmity with the decision of the Government to *open school cum-community centres in the rural areas* five community centres and six school cum community centres were started

Four hundred and eight new primary schools were opened 11 994 students benefiting from them Thirty seven primary schools for boys and eight for girls were raised to the status of middle schools An Intermediate College *was started at Mhow and sections in Geography Biology* etc were opened in the existing Intermediate College

A sum of Rs 5 07 000 was sanctioned for the construction of primary school buildings on a contributory basis as a result of which 347 Gram Bhavans were under construction. Similarly a provision of Rs 3 22 709 was made for the construction of middle school buildings each costing Rs 40 000

A New Arts School was opened at Gwalior Under the auspices of the Madhya Bharat Kala Parishad an Arts Gallery was organised at Gwalior Its opening ceremony was performed by the President

MYSORE

Educational reforms were inaugurated on Sarvodaya Day January 30 1955 Orders were passed in respect of organisational pattern rationalisation of holidays and working day and introduction of the twin concepts of dignity of manual labour and social service as an integral part of

education The Government also took important decisions in regard to administrative reorganisation of the Department with the object of decentralising the administration and securing more effective inspection and supervision of the large number of educational institutions in the State

The Government have accepted basic education as the pattern at the primary stage in conformity with the all India practice It approved the adoption of an integral course of eight years at the primary stage

A decision has been taken to start 233 primary schools 150 basic schools 16 new type middle schools 31 pucca middle schools and four high schools and to appoint 200 additional teachers and train 160 teachers in the primary grade The total amount required to give effect to this decision has been estimated at Rs 15 62 lakh for which provision has been made in the budget estimates While starting new schools preference is to be given to the villages where people come forward to provide school buildings and quarters for the teachers

The Government have also decided to build general hostels all over the State A provision of Rs 5 lakh has been made in the budget estimates to start hostel buildings in a few places

PEPSU

A programme of universal primary education was adopted envisaging a primary school for every village or group of villages able to sustain one Over 800 new primary schools were started bringing the total number to about 2 600 As a consequence there is now a primary school for every two villages and no village with a population of 500 or more is without a primary school

A sum of Rs 2 54 000 was spent on buildings for two new junior middle schools and eight new junior basic

schools Another sum of Rs 2 60 000 was disbursed as subsidy to village communities for the construction of primary school buildings the community meeting half the cost

A pilot project for the eradication of illiteracy from 20 villages was initiated on Republic Day a sum of Rs 1 81 500 having been budgeted for it

Forty new basic primary schools were opened and 10 primary schools of the old type were converted to the basic type

The number of middle schools was raised by 34 bringing their total number to 295 and that of high schools was increased from 140 to 170 Ten selected secondary schools were given Rs 15 000 each for equipment and laboratories

A Degree College was started in the backward district of Mahendragarh

RAJASTHAN

The Government approved the introduction of additional classes for the Diploma Courses in Electric Engineering and Civil Engineering in the M B M Engineering College Jodhpur The duration of the Diploma Course in Civil Engineering was increased from two to three years

The authorities of the University of Rajputana have been taking steps to erect the university building in the Gandhigram area of Jaipur

The Government sanctioned the nationalisation of new text books for certain classes

A sum of Rs 2 500 was sanctioned to the Bharati Hindi Parishad which had its annual session at Jaipur in December 1954 A committee was appointed to suggest a scheme for the institution of monetary awards for the best books published every year in Rajasthan

The Government appointed a High power Committee to survey the whole field of education with special reference to conditions in Rajasthan and to recommend policies to be followed in respect of primary (including basic) secondary university technical vocational and social education as well as education in the fine arts

The Government sanctioned the starting of the Auxiliary Cadet for about 200 teachers and 10 000 to 15 000 cadets

SAURASHTRA

Six hundred new primary schools were opened bringing the total number in the State to 3 655 As against 2 09 000 pupils attending the schools and educational institutions at the time of integration the number rose to 3 45 000 in 1955

In order to implement the Government s policy in regard to basic education 350 primary schools were converted into basic schools and 160 primary teachers were given training during the year Secondary education was also progressing rapidly

The policy of the Government in regard to school buildings was further liberalised so as to allow the construction of buildings in villages with a population below 2 000 by sanctioning two thirds of the cost of construction provided the balance was contributed by the people

PUBLIC HEALTH

HYDERABAD

The new hospitals at Sangareddy and Warangal were completed and the construction of district hospitals at Naded and Karimnagar started The K E M Hospital Secunderabad was renovated while 50 more beds were provided in the Nizamabad Hospital An orthopaedic centre

was established in the Sarojini Devi Hospital A mobile eye unit attached to the Sarojini Devi Hospital held two camps at Latur and Nirmal where eye diseases were treated and extensive operations performed free of charge New dispensaries were opened in Aundha Mahadevpur Jammi kunta Umri Pathri Manchiryal Dharur and the M L A quarters A new hospital for advanced cases of T B was started at Yousufguda (Hyderabad) An out patient dispensary was opened at Gadwal as well as 10 maternity wards and two maternity wings in the Taluqa dispensaries An additional grant of Rs 1 lakh for the purchase of medicines and Rs 2 lakh to meet the increasing cost of diet for patients were also sanctioned

A B C G vaccination campaign was carried out 22 41 231 persons were tested and 4 81 112 people vaccinated

New courses in modern scientific subjects were added to the syllabus of the Ayurvedic Unani Medical College A new Pharmacy Department was also started In addition to the regular Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries grants in aid were given to 50 Vaidyas and Hakims in the rural areas

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Apart from the building programme of the Medical Department involving expenditure of Rs 5 80 lakh additional X ray facilities were provided—two surgeons (one of them an orthopaedic surgeon) appointed and the diet scale of in door patients improved in the two main hospitals at Jammu and Srinagar

Expansion of the T B Departments of Jammu and Kashmir at a cost of Rs 2 30 775 and Rs 2 44 000 respectively was sanctioned The bed strength of the T B Hospitals at Srinagar and Tangmarg and the Sanatorium at Batote was raised from 85 to 150 15 to 50 and 17 to 30 respectively An X ray plant donated by the Government of India is being installed in the main T B Hospital at Jammu

Twelve Vedic and Unani dispensaries were opened in the two provinces The drugs grant for dispensaries and hospitals was increased by Rs 5 lakh Campaigns against typhus malaria and venereal diseases were intensified Fourteen doctors were deputed for advanced training in various branches of medicine in India and abroad

MADHYA BHARAT

A sum of Rs 97 07 990 was provided for public health as against a provision of Rs 39 10 803 the previous year

The number of dispen aries increased to 700 Train ing classes for nurses midwives dais and health visitors were organised at various places Sixteen dai training classes were tarted Classes for maternity health visi tors were started at the J A Hospital Lashkar and the M T Hospital Indore Classes for T B health visitors were also started at the J A Hospital La hkar

The opening ceremony of the building for the Mahatma *Gandhi Memorial Medical College Indore constructed* at a cost of Rs 20 64 lakh was performed by the President The construction of the Maharaja Yeshwantrao Hospital building Indore costing about Rs 61 36 lakh was completed This hospital provides 750 beds

The construction of a T B Hospital at Ujjain and one at Indore were nearing completion Two T B clinics were started at Khargone and Bhilsa while the construction of a T B clinic at Ratlam was in progress In all 11 T B clinics were opened *Thirty nine Ayurvedic dispensaries* were opened

Four Malaria Control Units were organised under the National Malaria Control Scheme One unit is intended to cover a population of 10 lakhs within 3½ years During the year 5 0?8 villages came under anti malarial operations

Six leprosy clinics were opened

Eight eye camp were organised and 10 121 patients were treated and 2 563 operations performed

The work of closing step wells in the villages—the chief source of the guinea worm disease was undertaken in 10 districts

The number of medical institutions rose from 629 the previous year to 700

MYSORE

During the year nine local fund dispensaries a maternity hospital and a combined hospital were opened Sanction for seven more dispensaries was accorded In addition 234 ayurvedic and unani dispensaries were working under the District Board

There were 186 health units functioning These units afforded protection against malaria to about 50 lakh people With the additional units sanctioned under the National Malaria Control Scheme protection will be afforded to another 10 lakh people in the urban areas and in Bellary District

The B C G vaccination campaign covered Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts and parts of Tumkur Chikmagalur and Mysore Districts The total population treated by the end of the year was 15 48 663

PEPSU

A Medical Health Unit was sanctioned for Mahendragarh District with a Health Officer for preventive work and a Civil Surgeon for curative health services

A T B clinic at Sangrur two wards and two cottages at Hardinge a sanatorium at Dharampur a civil hospital at Nalagarh and an 80 bed hospital at Bhatinda were started

In all 7 85 728 tuberculin tests and 3 8 433 B C G vaccinations were conducted in Kottayam District covering 44 per cent of the population Part of Quilon District was also taken up for intensive B C G work

Twenty midwifery centres were opened bringing the total number to 238 It i proposed to eventually have one midwifery centre for every village

Three thousand orphans were given 8 oz of cooked rice per day Milk was distributed through 800 milk canteens Cod liver oil was also distributed to children at the midwifery centres

LABOUR

HYDERABAD

Labour officers inspected 1 576 factories as against 701 last year Under the Hyderabad Shops and Establishments Act 21 194 shops and 3 117 establishments were inspected as again t 9 959 shops and 1 548 establishments the previous year

Twenty four trade unions were registered as against 55 last year bringing the total number to 336 with a total membership of 132 096

Seven hundred and forty nine out of 932 individual grievances and 688 out of 774 cases under the Shops and Establishments Act were ettled as against 359 and 141 respectively the previous year

Four Wages Boards and 11 Minimum Wages Committees were set up for making recommendations regarding basic wages minimum wages etc in various industries The work of three of the Wage Boards and five of the Minimum Wages Committees was completed

The Industrial Tribunal gave awards in respect of nine cases out of 24 (14 fresh and 10 of the previous year)

The Employment Exchange registered 48 080 applicants and placed 9 232 persons in employment as against 50 877 and 10 350 respectively the previous year

MADHYA BHARAT

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was brought into force in four industrial centres of Madhya Bharat viz *Indore Gwalior Ujjain and Ratlam* The service system was started in Indore and Gwalior while at Ujjain and Ratlam the panel system was introduced The Government also started seven dispensaries at Indore and five at Gwalior to meet the needs of the industrial workers About 45 000 workers came under this scheme

Minimum wages were fixed for employees in dal rice and flour mills oil mills and those engaged in bidi making stone breaking and stone-crushing road construction building operations and public motor transport as well as municipal workers The report of the Minimum Wages Committee for Agriculture was being considered

Under the Five Year Plan in addition to the five labour welfare centres four more were started A provision of Rs 40 000 was made to run these nine centres

Four health centres were also started for the benefit of labour designed to provide expert medical advice including advice on family planning

MYSORE

The Mysore Labour Housing Corporation at the end of the period had completed 2 892 houses at a cost of Rs 46 39 lakh

The labour employed in industrial concerns owned by the Government enjoyed more facilities than those em

ployed in private concerns Among the important amenities provided were free medical aid and 15 days leave with pay In some of the Government owned factories radio sets were installed for the benefit of the workers The Government raised the basic wage in certain cases the increase being 100 per cent

Under the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act works committees were set up in industrial concerns engaging 25 or more workers

PEPSU

Labour Welfare Centres were being established at Phagwara and Gobindgarh to provide amenities such as reading rooms libraries indoor and outdoor games radios cinema shows canteens and first aid training

Steps were taken to fix minimum wages for some additional categories of workers i e those in the oil industry on the construction of roads and building on stone breaking or stone crushing in public motor transport and attached to local bodies Three whole time Wage Inspectors and a Medical Inspector of Factories were appointed to look after the interests of workers

The Employees State Insurance Scheme was being introduced at Surajpur Gobindgarh Patiala Phagwara and Kapurthala

Rules regarding employment of children in workshops were prepared published and enforced

RAJASTHAN

The Essential Weekly Holiday Act was enforced in 31 towns

The State Government encouraged the formation of

labour unions and 80 unions were granted recognition With the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act the minimum wages of workers in both the industrial and agricultural fields had been determined

Labour Welfare Centres were started at Jaipur Bhilwara Pali Kishangarh Sawai Madhopur Kotah Alwar Sri Ganganagar Jodhpur and Udaipur The aim of these centre is to raise the educational and cultural level of the workers

The Provident Fund Act was enforced in the textile mill cement paper iron and engineering industries and other factorie employing 50 or more workers The number of workers getting the benefit of this scheme was 8 873

TRAVANCORE COCHIN

A committee was appointed to enquire into and to advise the Government on the fixation of wages in agricul ture the only employment for which minimum wages under the Act remained to be fixed Draft rules under the Employment of Children Act were publi hed and objec tions and suggestions from the public called for The Commissioner for Workmen s Compensation decided 37 cases during the year and a sum of Rs 43 365-13 4 was dis bursed as compensation

The Government selected Quilon Alleppey Trichur and Ernakulam (including Alwaye) as centres at which the Employees State Insurance Scheme would be im plemented in the first instance Preliminary work regard ing medical survey was progressing

Since there is considerable disparity in the wage rates and other conditions of employees belonging to the coir mat and matting industry a tripartite committee was ap pointed to assess the extent of the disparity and explore the

po sibility of setting up uniform standards in wages etc The work of the committee was in progress

Three labour welfare centres were being run by the Department at Quilon Alwaye and Mankompu

INDUSTRIES

HYDERABAD

With a view to imparting training in improved appliances and modern methods of production in various village crafts six Village Industries Development Centres nine Rural Arts and Crafts Industries Centres (under the Community Projects) and a Village Industries Training Centre were established Three hundred and ninety three students were receiving training at these centres The value of goods produced in these centres amounted to Rs 62 242 and sales brought Rs 39 045 during the period

The total sales effected through the Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot during the period amount ed to Rs 1 42 593 Grants in aid to the extent of Rs 80 835 were sanctioned and distributed to deserving artisans

The Industrial Trust s shares in local industrial concerns were valued at Rs 2 26 33 695 A total of Rs 2 08 66 198 had been advanced in loans

The mineral industries in the State made further pro gress Production of coal gold and cement increa ed by 1 97 000 ton 6 846 ozs and 52 600 tons respectively New coal mines were opened at Kothagudium and Bellamapalli and the production of coal was expected to reach 2 million tons

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

The Department of Industries was reorganised at an

additional cost of Rs 1 25 lakh The development of cottage and small scale industries capable of providing employment to large numbers received special attention

The supply of raw Pashmina wool through the Ladakh Pashmina Syndicate for a local industry on which thousands of men and women depend for their livelihood was arranged at Rs 6 to Rs 8 per seer against the cost of Rs 12|12| per seer The difference was being met by the Syndicate by increasing the price of exported stocks With 300 mds of Pashmina wool thus arranged the industry benefited to the extent of Rs 50 000

A number of demonstration *cum* production centres were started at Hiranagar Basohli Miran Sahib and Thana Steps were being taken to start a handloom centre at Samba a bamboo furniture centre at Basohli and woollen centres at Kishtwar and Ramnagar A paint and mineral factory was set up at Jammu where a bamboo processing plant was also being set up

Arrangements were being made for production centres for improved types of carpets tweeds and namdas in Kashmir A Government tannery was opened at Shalteng This tannery when in full operation will provide employ ment to 300 persons

The Arts Emporia which constitute the biggest organi sation for the sale of handicrafts also expanded their operations In the production centres established by the organisation about 1 800 workers were engaged and assured of regular work The organisation was providing work to about 3 000 persons directly

MADHYA BHARAT

The Staple Fibre Factory at Nagda the first of its kind in India was started during the year It employed nearly 800 workers

Among the smaller concerns which started working during the year mention may be made of the glass factory at Morena the silicate factory at Indore a factory for manufacturing photo frames from salar wood and two bone mills at Dabra and Ratlam

Industrial production recorded a considerable increase In the razor blade industry production shot up from 5 to 49 lakh blades

Efforts were made to quicken the disposal of applications for loans under the State Aid to Industries Act The Aid to Industries Board recommended the sanction of loans and subsidies totalling Rs 1 68 550 in 64 cases against Rs 1 20 215 in 29 cases the previous year

A survey of cottage industries under the Five Year Plan was completed in the districts of Indore Gwalior Bhind Morena and Mandsaur

MYSORE

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works is the biggest Government industrial undertaking Two new schemes for its development were taken up viz installation of a Spun Pipe Plant at a cost of Rs 49 lakh for stepping up the production of small sized pipes from 9 000 to 23 000 tons and installation of a Sintering Plant at Kemmangudi at a cost of Rs 45 lakh for the economic utilisation of iron ore fines and pieces which are now being thrown away as waste

The production of pig iron was stepped up from an annual average of 23 000 tons before the Five Year Plan period to about 52 000 tons The production of cement also increased from 24 000 to 75 000 tons As compared to 2 700 tons of ferro silicon produced before the Plan period the output was lowered to over 4 000 tons The erection of two ferro alloy furnaces dismantled at Mysore and shifted to Bhadravati was in progress Expansion of the Govern

ment Porcelain Factory at a cost of R 63 lakh for the manufacture of electro porcelain was taken up The Government Soap Factory was being shifted to Rajajinagar and steps were being taken to increase production from 600 tons to 1 500 tons per year

To overcome the shortage of sugar in the country permission was granted by the Government of India for starting four new sugar factories in the State one each at Shimoga and Gauribidanur and one each on a co operative basis at Pandavapura and Kampli The Factories at Shimoga and Gauribidanur are being set up by private enterprise

The Rural Industrialisation Scheme was extended throughout the State It was estimated that the gross additional production of the newly started enterprise would exceed Rs 1 crore per annum

Schemes for expansion of the Mat weaving Centre Bangalore the Hand made Paper Centre Bangalore and the Rattan work Centre Shimoga and for the manufacture of utility glass articles and bangles were sanctioned with financial assistance from the Government of India Other schemes sanctioned were manufacture of palm gur a pottery red clay production mint and a leather stitching and tanning scheme

As regards the handloom industry the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Co operative Society launched a number of schemes financed out of the Cotton Mills Cess Fund for placing the industry on an economic footing Total assistance of Rs 7 43 lakh in grants and Rs 6 46 lakh as a loan were obtained from the Government of India

PEPSU

A number of new factories namely an electric appliance factory a textile machinery manufacturing factory and a copper wire drawing factory at Patiala a cycle factory

and a bone cru hing and glue making factory at Rajpura and two sugar factories at Hamira and Dhuri with daily crushing capacities of 1 000 and 1 500 tons of sugar cane respectively were established

Cottage and small scale industries such as carpentry blacksmithy weaving and leather flaying and tanning were being organi ed on co operative lines Financial and tech nical assistance has been provided

Three Handloom Development Centres were working at Bassi Pathanan Dera Bassi and Malerkotla A Handloom Design Development Centre was being established at Malerkotla

Besides the two regional Sales Emporia at Phagwara and Malerkotla a Central Emporium wa being set up at Patiala

Training in technical and vocational trades was being provided in the Industrial Training Institutes at Phagwara and Nabha A big institute on up to date lines is to be set up at Patiala at a co t of Rs 13 lakh

Two Industrial Schools for Women were establi hed at Patiala and Nabha

The construction of Factory Area was completed at Patiala

RAJASTHAN

A very important step for the development and extension of industries in the States was taken with the setting up of the Rajasthan Indu trial Finance Corporation with an authorised capital of Rs 2 crore and is ue capital of Rs 1 crore The corporation will advance loans to industrialists at a nominal rate of interest

A comprehensive plan for the develpoment of the handloom industry was formed with financial assistance from the All India Handloom Board Some handloom co operative societie were advanced interest free loans while other cottage and small scale industries were granted loans at a nominal rate of interest

SAURASHTRA

The soda ash plant at Dhrangadhra was being renovated and expanded to double its capacity Hence there was an initial fall in production The plant however later re-started working with double capacity i e 120 tons per day thus ensuring a ubstantial rise in production in future In the salt industry due to heavy production in the preceding years and lack of transport there was a large accumulation Hence production was slowed down

The Government of India is ued a licence for a 200 ton soda ash and caustic soda plant at Porbandar A company has been floated Licence for seven groundnut cake solvent extraction plants were also is ued The Digvijay Cement Co at Sika was given a licence for expansion from its present production capacity of 2 25 lakh tons to 4 25 lakh tons per annum

The report of the Textile Mills Rehabilitation Enquiry Committee headed by Prof C N Vakil was submitted to the Government

TRAVANCORE COCHIN

No new factory was opened in the State during the year However in addition to the two industrial concerns viz the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd Mulakunnathukavu which had already been taken over by the Government the Electrical and Allied Industries (Travancore) Ltd Kundara was taken over

The Travancore-Cochin Finance Corporation sanction ed loans amounting to Rs 37 46 lakh to industrial concerns A Finance Corporation was formed with a capital of Rs 1 crore the State Government subscribing 50 per cent

The resuscitation of cottage industries was taken up and schemes evolved by the Cottage Industries Board were being implemented

For the speedy implementation of the schemes drawn up by the Government for the rehabilitation of the hand loom industry a separate Department under a Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Handloom) was created This Department is to be engaged mainly in the administration of the Cess Fund Schemes One hundred and fifteen handloom co operative societies were registered and 29 old societies reconstituted A total of Rs 3 90 575 was sanctioned as loans for working and share capital Besides this a sum of R 3 49 780 was paid to the two central ocieties in the State towards working capital

Marketing depots were opened by the Travancore—Sri Moolam Handloom Weavers Central Co operative Society in 13 centres and by the Cochin Cottage Industries Co operative Marketing Society in five centres There are 40 depots in these 18 centres A total of Rs 29 450 was paid to the two central societies as grant A sum of Rs 61 900 was sanctioned to be given to 56 societies as grant for con verting throw shuttle looms to fly shuttle looms

REHABILITATION

HYDERABAD

From August 1954 to March 1955 the Department of Relief and Rehabilitation sanctioned pensions to 574 widows who suffered during the Police Action Student stipends were given to those *who lost their parents in the Police* Action From August 1954 to March 1955 162 student stipends were sanctioned

Marriage aids were given to widows intending to remarry or to get their daughters married The Department provided 61 marriage aids during the period

About 10 000 G C sheets were supplied free of cost to displaced persons in the districts of Bidar and Osmanabad

One hundred and fifty orphans were under training at the Victoria Memorial Home and Asafia High School in different arts and crafts

The question of adverse possession was attended to by the special staff of the Department and the Government Pleader The Department registered 1 219 cases of adverse possession Of those 5b4 cases were found to be not genuine and hence were closed and 308 cases were ettled amicably In 51 cases the parties approached the civil court of their own accord One hundred and eventv three cases were being contested in the civil court with Government aid Of these cases 15 have been decided in which 13 were in favour of the plaintiffs aided by the Department

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

An expenditure of Rs 18 23 lakh was sanctioned for the resettlement and rehabilitation of refugees during the year Effective steps were taken 9 705 refugees being allotted 2 10 820 kanals of land A total area of 52 000 kanals was reserved for 1 550 refugees who were absent

MADHYA BHARAT

During the year Mandsaur town was devastated by floods in the rainy season and displaced persons were affected to a considerable extent The Government arranged for relief by way of grants and loans

Three hundred and fifteen unattached women and aged and infirm persons received cash doles at Rs 15 p m The

Destitute Home at Gwalior sheltered 91 widows and their children

Financial assistance was provided to 51 sufferers from T B among displaced persons and Rs 3 670 were distributed

Cash relief of Rs 2 810 was disbursed to 93 persons and flood loans amounting to Rs 25 100 were distributed to 73 sufferers of the Mandsaur flood in August 1954

The total rehabilitation loan including urban rural housing and educational loans disbursed to 10 071 persons was Rs 71 82 lakh

Under the scheme of training of displaced persons in vocations and crafts 1 146 men and women were trained in 27 centres

The State Government constructed nine colonies for displaced persons the total number benefited being 1 473 at a cost of Rs 26 85 lakh Housing loans amounting to Rs 58 694 were sanctioned for 26 displaced persons

MYSORE

Under the Rehabilitation Loans Scheme loans aggregating Rs 2 95 881 were granted in favour of 281 persons out of a sum of Rs 3 lakh placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Government of India Thirty-one displaced persons at Bellary were granted loans totalling Rs 38 010 Under the Housing Scheme 200 sites were reserved for displaced persons in the Jayanagar extension through the agency of the City Improvement Trust Board Bangalore They were being allotted to those having verified claims

PEPSU

The work of rehabilitating the displaced persons in

rural areas was almost completed Houses in 57 towns were declared allotable on the basis of verified claims for immovable property left in Pakistan At other places also houses valued up to Rs 5 000 were being allotted in the same way A refugee market was under construction at Patiala

The scheme to provide 790 quarters for displaced persons at different places at a cost of Rs 15 61 500 was being implemented

Landless displaced tenants and labourers were settled in Kapurthala and Mahendragarh Districts by allotting ten acres to each family on long lease About 300 families of displaced Harijans were settled in Patiala district each getting about eight acres

RAJASTHAN

Nearly 80% of the displaced persons were settled on land in the rural areas and 20% in the urban area A total loan of Rs 88 91 045-9 0 had been advanced for the construction of houses and shops for displaced persons About 2 405 houses and 1 059 shops including wooden stalls were constructed and work was in progress on others

The special educational needs of displaced persons were attended to and 158 schools were opened manned by 357 refugee teachers wherein 15 874 students received free education Two thousand and thirty-one refugee boys were receiving vocational training at various centres

Besides special welfare measures were adopted to provide relief to unattached women and children the old and infirm and their dependents The five widows residential homes had in all 575 inmates Over 480 trainees were working in five *Narishallas* including the work centre at Alwar The two disabled persons homes had 601 inmates In all 747 sewing machines had been distributed at the end

of the period The total maintenance allowance paid was Rs 5 13 279 10-0

Over 44 700 families including 36 994 to whom agricultural loans had been advanced were allotted large tracts of land Rural agricultural loans totalling Rs 2 30 12 461 11-6 had been advanced in Rajasthan by the end of 1954-55 including *Rs 44 650/* and *Rs 40 818/ paid to the Meos of* Bharatpur and Alwar districts respectively

SAURASHTRA

The Government arranged for technical and vocational training for displaced persons at the Bantwa Work Centre the Morvi Technical Institute the A.V Parakh Technical Institute and the Polytechnic Institutes in various cities of Saurashtra

Displaced women were being trained in midwifery and nursing

Evacuee agricultural land was allotted to displaced families bringing the total agricultural land allotted to such persons to 9 320 acres Two hundred and fifty two quarters for displaced persons were constructed during the year

The number of displaced students receiving financial assistances in schools was about 5 332

3 PART C

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

AJMER

Under the scheme for the development of the palm gur industry about 653 mds of palm gur were produced Five hundred and eighty four old wells were deepened by means of compressor machines provided by the Agriculture Department

COORG

The areas of operation and the activities of the Government Demonstration Farms at Kudige Ponnampet and Mercara have been considerably expanded to cover every aspect of agricultural development Under the Plant Protection Scheme 13 612 acres of food and other crops were treated against pests and diseases The Japanese method of rice cultivation has come to stay in this State 11 000 acres of paddy land were brought under this system as against the assigned target of 10 000 acres

Coorg has been allotted one centre to conduct the co-ordinated scheme for investigation of micro-nutrients (Cirus Die Back Disease Scheme) The buildings to accommodate the Agricultural School and the Basic Training College are nearing completion

Detailed figures for 1953-54 show that the total produc tion of foodgrains that year was 41 229 tons as compared to 29 949 tons during the year 1952 53 an increase of about 39 per cent The yield per acre increased after the inauguration of schemes such as the distribution of improved seeds and manures introduction of improved implements and the use of better farming techniques

The task of assisting the agriculturists through development activities was carried on as usual Help was also given to them by way of taccavi loans for sinking new wells or repairing existing ones and as many as 257 wells were brought in use More than 10 000 tons of sludge and manure 527 tons of chemical fertilisers and 35 980 mds of improved seeds were distributed Improved agricultural implements like Persian wheels were also supplied to the farmers

Ninety tanks in the rural parts of the State were stocked with fish fingerlings

It is expected that these measures will not only bring the villagers additional income but will supplement food supplies for the capital

In order to ensure an adequate supply of pure milk the State Government in consultation with the Government of India prepared a comprehensive scheme for three cattle colonies on the outskirts of Delhi

HIMACHAL PRADESH

A Basic Agricultural School was started in September 1954 at Wild Flower Hall Charabra in Mahasu District to train young farmers particularly in horticulture development The training facilities were made available at the Horticulture Research Station at Masobra A hort course in horticulture development was started

With unlimited possibilities of fruit growing in the

State arrangements were made for utilisation of low grade fruits for the preparation of jams jellies and preserves At Kothkai already 300 boys and girls have been trained in food preservation Their products were judged to be of high quality at a fruit show organised in September 1954 at Simla

KUTCH

Three experimental farms at Nakhatrana Bhachau and Mundra were started during the year Various experiments for improvement of the quality of bajra jowar and cotton were conducted Preliminary work on research in cotton production was also started

Anti locust and weed control schemes and a scheme for checking plant epidemics were sanctioned during 1954 55 Efforts were made to fight locust invasions in different parts of the State

About 15 000 mango trees were dusted as a preventative against mango hoppers and powdery mildew Seed treatment was given to wheat and jowar against seed borne diseases before sowing

Approximately 400 free fertilizer demonstrations were arranged on cultivators fields with a view to making them fertiliser minded

Under the Grow More Food campaign a sum of Rs 24 47 450 was sanctioned for the construction of 15 minor irrigation tanks and work was started Rs 42 000 was provided for contour bunding and Rs 5 00 000 for the construction of subsidized minor irrigation tanks

An early variety of Chinese paddy viz CH 45 which can be sown in March or even earlier was again given a trial Another variety of improved paddy viz P T.B 10 was also tried Seeds of two varieties of local paddy viz Sagolyangba and Changlie tentatively selected

for distribution among cultivators under the Grow More Food scheme were multiplied

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was tried with the Changlei variety of paddy The yield was 34 mds 25 srs per acre against 32 mds 20 srs per acre obtained from the check plot

VINDHYA PRADESH

The Legislative Assembly passed the Jagirdari Abolition Act and the Land Reforms Act

The area under cultivation in the State was 442 920 acres

The Japane e method of paddy cultivation was extended and *field demonstrations in the use of improved types* of agricultural implements were widely conducted

Arrangements were being made for irrigational survey of the entire State

EDUCATION

AJMER

The outstanding achievement was the introduction of compulsory primary education in the rural areas of Ajmer and Beawar ub-division A large number of primary school buildings were being constructed out of the provision of Rs 15 lakh under the State programme for the development of education

The expansion of basic and social education was maintained There was a basic school for every two villages in the State and about 1 000 adult (social) education centres were being conducted in the villages

BHOPAL

A significant feature in the extension of primary educa

tion was the voluntary labour offered willingly and enthusiastically by the people living in the countryside in raising school buildings and teachers quarters On the basis of public participation about 500 primary chool buildings were completed

Eighteen middle schools were started this year bring ing the total to 56

A batch of 150 primary school teachers was given train ing in the Panchayat Raj Act rural welfare agriculture animal husbandry and a practical course covering human *relationships group dynamics and Shramdan enabling them* to act as secretaries of panchayats established in the State The total number of teachers who had completed their training was 643

In the sphere of higher education a landmark was the inauguration of the Science Block of Hamidia College con structed at a cost of Rs 4 lakh The Science Block attached to Sehore Intermediate Agriculture College was completed and furnished with up to-date equipment As part of the over all plan for the development of education in the State the foundation stone of a Womens Degree College to be named after the late Shrimati Sarojini Naidu was laid by the President in January

COORG

The Madras University Commission visited Govern ment College Mercara and granted affiliation to B A class es in Physics (main) Chemistry (main) and Botany (main) Education up to Form III was made free from June 1954

The National Cadet Corps was further expanded by raising an independent Senior Division Company The *Auxiliary Cadet Corps which was introduced in 1953 54* was also expanded *Yuvaka Krishika Sangha* units were established in all the secondary and middle schools The

manual work programme introduced last year to make the high school students realise the dignity of labour was continued with excellent results

DELHI

In the rural area all primary schools were converted into basic schools directly run by the Directorate of Education The total enrolment in these schools rose to 32 192

Expansion of school buildings continued throughout the State with the co operation of the people Other facilities were increased in both rural and urban schools

During the year 14 senior basic schools including three for girls were added to the existing 12 schools

The total number of recognised high schools stood at 77 Besides six high schools for boys and two high schools for girls were opened and two middle schools for boys and six middle schools for girls were raised to the high school standard

A Government Model School was opened at Ludlow Castle It is expected to serve as a model for other Government schools

Fourteen craft school started by the Rehabilitation Ministry of the Government of India and later handed over to the Directorate of Education were reorganised and reshaped and a new syllabus envisaging training in particular crafts plus general education was introduced

Progress was also made in the sphere of social education with the literacy drive Sixty educational melas were held 2.2 cinema shows organised and 429 demonstrations on agriculture and health ubjects arranged by the Social Education Department Nearly 160 villages received a radio receiving set each as a result of a gift from the Norwegian Government

Step were taken to standardise the text books and improve syllabuses for the middle classes With a view to provide full opportunities for education to children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes full fee concessions were granted to them from the 5th to 11th classes in addition to the free primary education they had already received Stipends were paid to these students for the purchase of books and stationary Financial assistance was also given to displaced students

During 1954-55 43% of the domestic income of the State was spent on education

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The Government started a N C C Unit at the Government High School Sarkaghat

The State Government decided to open 10 more Junior Divisions for boys and four for girls

To supplement the N C C A C C was introduced in almost all the educational institutions up to the middle standard on the initiative of the Government of India

A State Scout Rally was held in June 1954 at Junga in Mahasu District in which 300 scouts participated This was the first camp of its kind in the State

Six youth and labour services camps were organised in October-November 1954 200 students of local schools participated in each camp Work such as cleaning pools and constructing roads was undertaken The expenditure on these camps was borne by the Government of India

A decision was taken to form a State Youth Welfare Board on lines indicated by the Government of India which was being requested to bear the entire cost of the scheme

In the Intermediate College Bhuj Inter Science class and Junior B A Honours classes in Gujarati History and Economics were started

Thirty new pr mary ingle teacher schools under the scheme of relieving educated unemployment were opened in the rural areas Four ocial education centres for urban areas were also opened Five more schools were opened under the first Five Year Plan

The Rahpar Middle School which was upgraded last year was made a full fledged high school during the year The Bhachau Middle School was upgraded to class X and the schools at Nalia and Nakhatrana were upgraded to middle schools The middle school at Bhujpur managed by a private agency was taken over by the Government

Two social centres one at Dhansti and another at Dudhai began functioning in August 1954

To popularise Hindi among the masses the Government sanctioned Rs 2 000 as grants to Hindi teaching centres in Kutch

MANIPUR

A new Science Block building was added to the Dhana majuri College following the opening of B Sc Classes An Honours course was introduced in Economics There were 587 students in 1954 as against 435 in 1953

A Government High School was established at Thou bal 14 miles from Imphal In addition to this five Gov ernment English middle schools and 43 Government pri mary schools were opened Of these four English middle schools and 26 primary schools were in the Thoubal Com munity Project area

Fifteen graduate teachers were sent for B T and B Ed.

training during the year A Basic and Craft Teachers Training School was sanctioned by the Government of India to train teachers of existing middle and primary schools in important crafts such as weaving carpentry etc

VINDHYA PRADESH

At the end of the year there were two degree colleges in the State—the Darbar College Rewa and the Maharaja College Chhatarpur Besides there were four intermediate colleges 29 boys and 7 girls high schools 185 boys and 19 girls primary and basic schools eight model basic chools one nursery 32 sanskrit pathshalas 100 night schools 34 social education centres three training schools and a training college and agricultural institute a polytechnic a technical institute and a leather work and training schools Compulsory primary education had been introduced in 128 schools

PUBLIC HEALTH

AJMER

Five posts of specialists namely radiologist pathologist gnaecologist and physician at the Victoria Hospital Ajmer and Surgeon at the Civil Hospital Beawar were created A post of anaesthetist was also created at the Victoria Hospital

A compounders training class was started at the Victoria Hospital with effect from October 1 1954 for ensuring greater efficiency

To meet the shortage of nursing staff in the Victoria Hospital a post of extra nursing sister and three posts of staff nurses were added

An eye camp was organised at Pisangan by the State Medical Department for the benefit of the village people About 4 000 persons visited the camp for treatment

The building of the new hospital at Bewar was completed and the work of extending the Victoria Hospital Ajmer was taken in hand

BHOPAL

Six new hospitals at Sanchi Ichhawar Begumganj Obaidullaganj Shahganj and Berasia were opened and the hospitals at Nasrullaganj Ashta Udaipura and Siwani were nearing completion

In the city of Bhopal the bed strength of the Hamidia and Sultania Zanana Hospitals was increased from 415 to 785 The bed strength of the T B Hospital was increased to 170 With the T B clinics included the total bed strength of hospitals in Bhopal exceeded 1 000

In order to obtain technical personnel for erving the medical needs of the people a school for the training of auxiliary nurse midwives was opened A compounders training class was also started and the State paid Rs 22 300 as capitation fee for six students admitted to the Medical Colleges and for one doctor sent for the condensed course

Two eye-relief camps were organised at Berasia and Bareli.

The anti malaria units which were raised to full units during the course of the year continued their operations as a result of which 1 84 700 houses in 2 450 villages were sprayed in the first round and 28 550 houses in 320 villages in the second round

DELHI

Malaria control operations were extended throughout the State and the malaria incidence of 0 13 per thousand was the lowest on record. Vigorous measures were taken to prevent mosquito-breeding during the spring and the rainy season The total number of houses sprayed with D.D T during the malaria season was 2 14 543

The public health problem No. 1 was tuberculosis and effective measures were taken to prevent the spread of this disease. In all 12,51 000 persons were tested and 3 lakhs vaccinated. The S.J.T.B. Hospital was considerably expanded in the matter of beds and other facilities. Another hospital with 100 beds started functioning at Mahrauli under the auspices of the Tuberculosis Association of India.

Three new maternity and children welfare centres were opened in the refugee townships at Tehar, Ramesh Nagar and Moti Nagar. This brought the total number of such centres to 55 for a population of nearly a million in the State. Out of 62 000 births registered during the year the welfare centre staff conducted 22 000 cases as against 21 000 the previous year.

These activities brought down the maternal mortality rate to 1 9 per thousand. Similarly the infant mortality rate was reduced to 65 9 per thousand from 83 3 per thousand the previous year.

In March 1954 a pilot school medical service came into operation in the Daryaganj area. The scheme at the end of the year covered about 15 000 children in 21 schools.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme recorded further progress. On 31st December 1954 the total number of insured persons to whom medical care was being provided was 82 925 as against 66 925 on 31st December 1953.

The total number of beds available in the Irwin Hospital increased from 462 to 666 and the number of cases admitted rose to 17 344 as compared with 14 896 in 1953.

At the Hindu Rao Hospital 16 beds were added. A block of 16 beds (maternity and general) was nearing completion and yet another block of 48 beds was under construction.

COORG

Two group hospitals were opened during the year for

the benefit of plantation labour as well as for the rural population Maternity facilities were extended considerably by opening new maternity wards in some hospitals Under the schemes of Maternity and Child Welfare Services in the backward areas three centres were opened The B C G campaign was pursued among school children 12 976 students being vaccinated during the year

The incidence of malaria was kept down by continuous residual spraying of all dwellings with D D T A number of bore hole latrines pit latrines soak pits swill bins etc were constructed in both the rural and urban areas About 12 000 feet of cement concrete drains were provided in the rural areas Medical examination of school children was carried out and about 86 000 lbs of skimmed milk powder were utilised to feed under nourished children

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Two allopathic dispensaries were started one at Saho in Chamba district and the other at Silladhwani in Mandi district

Three mule mobile dispensaries were started one each in the districts of Mandi Sirmur and Chamba A similar dispensary was planned for Mahasu district It was decided to equip the Ayurvedic Pharmacy at Joginder nagar which was started in 1953 with two electric motors and other machinery

A scheme for starting a Research and Testing Institute to be attached to the Aurvedic Pharmacy was sanctioned by the Government of India

Steps were being taken to upgrade Kotgarh Hospital in the Mahasu district by the addition of staff and equipment

The Snowdon Hospital was further equipped by the installation of a deep X ray unit which started functioning during the year and provided facilities for the treatment of cancer and other malignant diseases The dental clinic

in Snowdon Hospital was upgraded by providing additional equipment The Eye Department was reorganised by appointing a qualified medical officer and supplying more equipment and accessories

Training cla ses for vaccinators was started at the Himachal Pradesh Hospital at Simla It was proposed to start similar clas es at the District Hospital Mandi

KUTCH

A maternity home was opened in the waged area The TB Sanatorium at Bharapur was taken over by the Government from a private trust and was to be expanded from its present capacity of 37 beds to 150 beds The building for a new TB clinic at Bhuj was under construction

Four scholarships for the MBBS course and four for the Ayurvedic course were given to medical students A training course for midwives was started at the Jubilee Hospital Bhuj A scheme for subsidising private medical practitioners in order to encourage them to settle in the rural areas was in progress

MANIPUR

Thirty six compounders and 47 midwife trainees were admitted to the compounder and midwife training classes Forty two compounder students and 17 midwife students appeared in the last final examination

An indigenous dai training scheme started in 1953 54 and was continued Local dais were given training by mid wives posted in the Community Project area under the supervision of the medical officers

For improving the maternity welfare service a mid wife has been posted to each of the 10 outlying hospitals

A touring dispensary which was started in 1953 54 for carrying medical facilities to the interior of the hills con tinued to operate Another such dispen ary was planned for the western hill areas

Water sealed pit latrines were introduced in some of the village areas

VINDHYA PRADESH

At the end of the year there were two special hospitals in the State Besides there were two Ayurvedic pharmacies and 42 Aushadhalaya as well as a T.B hospital

LABOUR

AJMER

Minimum wages were fixed in all scheduled employment units consisting of more than 1 000 workers besides textiles and wool cleaning and bailing establishments included in the original schedule The State Government al o fixed the minimum wages in public motor transport

BHOPAL

Seven trade unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act the number of which rose to 21 Similarly minimum rates of wages were fixed under the Minimum Wages Act in respect of employment in public motor transport One hundred and twenty five accidents were investigated under the Workmen s Compensation Act

In all 250 single room single storey tenements were completed at a cost of Rs 6 75 000 Construction was in progress in Sehore where 100 single-storey and 50 double-room tenements were being built at a cost of Rs 2 70 000 A subsidy of Rs 48 600 and a loan of Rs 72 900 was advanced to Straw Products Ltd Bhopal for raising 72 tenements for its workers

DELHI

The conciliation machinery succeeded in maintaining industrial peace in the State and settled 208 out of the 375 disputes Forty five works committees were functioning at the close of 1954 Of these the works committees in the textile industry were remarkably successful some of the important disputes being settled amicably between the parties

dyeing etc produced cloth worth about Rs 40 000 required for liveries for Class IV Government servants

The Weaving Centre Rampur also made headway in imparting training in wool spinning and wool weaving and in the production of improved type of woolen fabrics

Two spinning centres one at Purani Mandi and the other at Sundernagar were established during the year

The sericulture industry was being developed under regular departmental activity and under the Five Year Plan

KUTCH

The Government of India sanctioned three new departments of Industries Labour and Commerce for Kutch The Cottage Industries Board implemented a few schemes for the development of cottage industries in Kutch The main scheme was for starting an emporium of cottage industries The All India Handloom Board gave a grant of R 20 450 and a loan of an equal amount for the development of the handloom industry in Kutch

An amount of Rs 57 000 was sanctioned as loan to various cottage and small scale industries in the State

MANIPUR

An Industries Department was created in 1954-55

A demonstration cum seed producing farm was established in 1953 54 Attempts were made for the improvement of various silk worm races production of D.F seed and their distribution among the village rearers Ten model rearing houses equipped with scientific rearing appliances were established During the year the Government Farm produced 921 layings of D F seeds of which 192 were reared in the farm and 739 distributed among the village rearers Further 2421 layings of silkworm seeds from

Assam and 25 grammes from Greece were distributed among the village rearers Two hundred layings from Assam and 305 grammes from Greece were also reared at the Government Farm

VINDHYA PRADESH

In 1954 there were 630 co-operative societies of different types with a membership of 15 903 and working capital of Rs 7 79 005| including the Provincial Co operative Bank with a working capital of Rs 1 77 652

REHABILITATION

AJMER

A sum of Rs 70 000| was allotted for loans to displaced persons having verified claims and a further sum of Rs 25 000| for loans to those having no verified claims About Rs 50 000| was paid to displaced persons in maintenance allowance A sum of Rs 8 685| was paid to 60 displaced infirm and destitute persons in cash allowance

A sum of Rs 6 000| sanctioned by the Government of India was disbursed to displaced T B patients

There were 160 inmates and 140 non residential trainees in the Widows Home managed by a trust for displaced women and children

BHOPAL

Out of 18 000 D Ps who chose the State as their permanent home about 80 per cent belonged to Sind and the rest to Bahawalpur and Kashmir In all 951 families were settled on land The area allotted to these people most of them non-claimants was 21 370 acres of which 5 852 acres was Government-owned tractori ed land and 6 518 acres evacuee land

A sum of Rs 50 000| was sanctioned in urban loans to trainees who completed their training in the Centre at Gandhinagar Bhopal Of this amount Rs 40 000| was earmarked for starting a co operative society and the balance of Rs 10 000| for starting a leather industry in the D P township of Bairagarh

Bairagarh a D P township about six miles from the city of Bhopal was growing at a rapid pace and all manner of facilities and amenities were being provided to the residents

The Widow and Destitutes Home at Gandhinagar maintained 983 destitute displaced persons of whom 208 families left after receiving compensation The Home was under transfer from governmental supervision to the Sindhi Women and Children Trust

In the sphere of education 3201 D P students were given Rs 1 562| as grants for the purchase of books etc Twenty students pursuing studies in various engineering courses were advanced about Rs 4 000|

Delhi

Displaced persons numbered between 5 and 6 lakhs i e almost a third of the State s entire population Twenty-two new town hips and 22 new markets had been established in and around Delhi city for rehabilitating them Only about 50 000 displaced persons remained to be provided for

About 1300 unattached women and children were looked after in the Ka turba Niketan and were given training in domestic crafts

At least 100 aged and infirm people were being given a monthly maintenance of Rs 15| each Similarly 50 families of displaced persons suffering from T.B were being given aid at the rate of Rs 30| per head per month

Thirteen training cum work centres were being run exclusively for women in various localities Training in domestic arts and crafts and work of similar nature was provided for about 1500 women in these centre

In the rehabilitation colonies vocational centres were being run where training in a number of crafts was given By the end of the year more than 1 000 students had been trained in these centres and about 300 of them had found employment

Loans for business purposes up to a maximum of Rs 5 000| for each person were also granted to D Ps Refugee students we e granted scholarships and loans for education

COORG

There is no problem of rehabilitation in this State

KUTCH

A home cum infirmary for old and infirm displaced persons at Gandhidham was continued by the Government of India The average number of inmates in the home was 850

In all 975 displaced tudents were given financial assistance during the year

MANIPUR

There were 2 015 refugees in Manipur of whom 1 783 have been rehabilitated

VINDHYA PRADESH

Six hundred and ten single room tenements have been constructed for displaced persons

